The New-York Times.

VOL. IX.---NO. 2789. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

STATE POLITICS.

Two American State Councils in Session.

Gen. Scroggs Repudiated by One and Indorsed by the Other.

The Union Ticket Approved by One and Denounced by the Other.

NO STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

AMUSING SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Know-Nothing State Council assembled here to-day. Strong delegations from New York, Albany and the West poured in by the morning trains. Scroggs was the watchword of one party, and the target of abuse for the other.

At 11 o'clock the Bell and Everett men convened in caucus in one of the upper rooms of Givens' Hotel, to the number of a hundred or more, hopeful and defiant. The Republican wing were also in caucus below, headed by SCROGGS—a few prominent men among the Republican officeholders acting with the Scroggs party. The Bell men, with Col. GRANBERRY in the Chair, adopted strong resolutions, denouncing the action of SCROGGS, and indorsing the State Electoral ticket. Prominent among the Unionists were SAM RICHMOND, ERASTUS BROOKS and GEO. BRIGGS.

B. F. HALLETT, J. L. RIKER and JESSE C. DANN were appointed a Committee to wait upon Mr. SCROGGS and request that he should tender his resignation as President of the State Council. A Committee on Credentials was also appointed.

It was reported that Mr. SCROGGS peremptorily refused to tender his resignation, and also disputed the right of any Committee chosen by the Bell men to examine credentials, and firmly announced his intention to preside as President of the State Council in the Convention.

The Delegates convened at 12 o'clock in Anthony Hall, some two hundred being present, and on the first attempt of Mr. SCROGGS to address the assembly the uproar began in earnest, and it was continued till Gen. PRESCOTT was chosen to fill his place. He then seceded with about twenty-five others, when the programme was carried out, as formed in the Bell Caucus. The report to the Associated Press will give you full particulars of the work done in Convention.

The Seceders organized late in the afternoon, and were discussing the propriety of running an electoral ticket for BELL and EVERETT. As all of them are supporters of LINCOLN, it does not seem probable that this course will be adopted. The excitement throughout the day was very great, and there were several slight altercations. No damage was done. INSIDE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

In pursuance of a call signed by GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS, President of the State Council of the American Party, a large number of delegates purporting to represent that party assembled here to-day.

The business of the State Council, under the Constitution of the Order, is: first, to elect officers of the Council for the ensuing year: and second, to fix the time and place for holding the American State Convention.

The delegates present were divided into two classes. One, the Bell and Everett men, led by ERASTUS BROOKS, AMOS H. PRESCOTT and JESSE C. DANN, and the other, the Lincoln and Hamlin men, by Messrs. SCROGGS, LOUNSBURY, HUESTED and others. The former appeared to have a large majority in numbers, while the latter had the organization.

After a stormy session Gen. SCROGGS resigned the chair of the Convention in favor of AMOS H. PRESCOTT, and withdrew from the Hall with some twenty-five friends.

The Council proceeded with its business, about two hundred delegates being present.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Convention was called at Anthony Hall, notice to that effect having been given by Gen. SCROGGS to JESSE C. DANN and others of the Bell-Everett Committee, shortly before twelve o'clock.

The delegates at once repaired to the Hall, where at about a quarter to twelve, some one hundred and twenty delegates were assembled.

ERASTUS BROOKS being recognized, was loudly applauded, but declined an invitation to speak.

CHARLES S. MACOMBER, of Buffalo, was called out, and said the Old Line Americans were here in a body from Buffalo, representing every Council in that city, to repudiate the attempted sale of the Americans to the Republicans, by Gen. SCROGGS. [Loud applause.]

Three cheers were then given for BELL and EVERETT, three for ERASTUS BROOKS, three for WASHINGTON HUNT, and three for the Americans of Buffalo.

At 12 o'clock Gen. SCROGGS called the Council to order. He said:

GENTLEMEN: The time has arrived at which the American State Council was to meet. As this is a secret order, and partakes of a secret character, none but those belonging to the Order are permitted to be present, or to take part in the proceedings. According to the Constitution the proceedings are to be opened by prayer. Is there any clergyman present? [Laughter.] I hope the Council will at least pay a decent regard to the form of prayer, whatever their action may be hereafter.

Mr. W. D. MURPHY, of Albany, suggested that Rev. Mr. VEDDER was present.

Mr. VAN COTT, of Albany—I call the gentleman to order. He has no business to interrupt the President in his remarks.

A VOICE—The gentleman himself is out of order, then.

The PRESIDENT—If Rev. Mr. VEDDER is present, will he please walk forward?

No response being made, the President said: "There appears to be no clergyman present, and we must therefore dispense with prayer. The next business in order will be to hand in the credentials of delegates. The duty of examining the credentials of delegates will, I presume, devolve upon the presiding officer. He therefore devolves or delegates that duty on the following Committee: JAMES DENNIS, of New-York.

A VOICE—"He's a Republican," and hisses.

The President continued, "MORGAN L. PILKINS, of Albany.

Loud cries of "He's a Republican, too," loud hisses and groans, and cries of "No Black Republicans here," and much confusion.

The PRESIDENT (evidently excited)—Gentlemen, I shall act with fairness and impartiality. [Laughter and groans.] I assure you, gentlemen, I did not know the politics of the gentlemen I have named. [A Voice—"Then we will appoint men we do know." Loud laughter and derisive groans.] Now, gentlemen, I shall act fairly and impartially to all. You may groan and hiss as much as you like, but I trust proper decorum will be preserved. Let us all be good-tempered. I see many here present who I know to be good-tempered men, and I see no occasion for excitement.

A VOICE—"Then don't crowd Black Republicans on us."

The President continued to debate the power of the Chair, holding that the President has the right to form the Committee.

When Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The President refused to put the appeal, when N. B. LORD, of Jefferson, one of the Vice-Presidents, appeared in front of the President's seat and put the question, and the decision of the Chair was reversed.

SAMUEL RICHMOND then moved a suspension of the rules, and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

The President again refused to put the motion, when, after much confusion, JOHN L. RIKER got on the President's table, and announced that 500 Republicans were expected here in half an hour, and the object of the President was to delay until that aid arrived. He therefore was in favor of immediate action by the Convention, and moved that the Vice-President take the chair.

Considerable riot followed, the delegates crowding about SCROGGS, who appeared confounded, and made no remarks.

C. S. MACOMBER seconded the motion. He was in favor of conducting the proceedings in strict order, but when an outrage was attempted, no matter how high in power the party attempting it might be, he thought the power of the majority should be resorted to to resent it.

Much confusion again ensued, amidst which a request was made to allow the President to explain his position; but, after some time, JOHN L. RIKER again urged his motion, that the First Vice-President take the Chair, and put the question, which was carried by a large majority.

In accordance with the vote, Gen. PRESCOTT approached the Chair, when Gen. SCROGGS rose, and shaking hands with PRESCOTT, resigned the Chair to him amidst loud applause and much excitement.

Gen. AMOS H. PRESCOTT, on taking the Chair, said he hoped the Convention would be in order. There is now no necessity for confusion, and the Council need be under no excitement.

THE PRESIDENT—The Chair considers the resolution now before the House entirely in order. It is as follows:

Resolved, That A. T. Chandler, H. A. T. Stansbury, Harvey Smith, Wm. Fosgate, James R. Thompson, Jesse C. Dann, N. B. Lord and Wm. D. Murphy be appointed a Committee on Credentials, to examine the same, and report the names of delegates entitled to seats in the State Council, and the names of persons for permanent offices at the Council for the ensuing year.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, amidst applause.

L. W. GRANGER, of Albany, was appointed temporary Secretary, and J. K. AVERY, of Orange, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The credentials were then handed in.

JAMES DENNIS, said he came here as a delegate from the Ninth Ward Council, in New-York. He had expected to act with a body regularly constituted.

THE PRESIDENT—Does the delegate rise to make a motion?

JAMES DENNIS—No, I do not.

THE PRESIDENT—Then he is out of order.

Mr. J. G. MCNUTT, of Albany county, offered the following:

Whereas, G. A. SCROGGS, President of the American State Council, did call the State Council to meet at Schenectady on the 28th inst., and

Whereas, Said Council has met pursuant to such call, therefore, in order to show the public this is an American Council and none other,

Resolved, That those persons presenting credentials or otherwise claiming seats in this Council, who are Republicans, or members of other parties, be excluded from taking part in debate, or taking seats in this Convention [Applause.]

Mr. C. S. MACOMBER suggested to lay the resolution on the table until a permanent organization was effected. Agreed to.

JAMES DENNIS again attempted to take the floor, but was called to order.

A. V. V. DODGE, of Albany, said information had reached him that Mr. DENNIS was a Republican officeholder.

Mr. DENNIS—"The charge is false, and the person making it is a thief and a liar."

GEO. BRIGGS, of New-York, deprecated the use of such language, and moved the expulsion of the person using it from the room.

After some excitement the matter was passed over.

Gen. PRESCOTT, in the absence of the Committee on Credentials, then reported to the Council the action of the Committee of thirty-two, who had, in order to defeat the Republican candidates and promote the prospects of the success of the Bell-Everett ticket, united with the Douglas party in an electoral ticket, with which they intended to carry the State against sectionalism. It had been much canvassed in the papers what these Union electors were going to do? They were going to be elected in the first place. [Loud cheers.] In the next place, knowing the men, he could pledge himself that when elected they would do all in their power to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and would do all possible to defeat the sectional party against which the Americans had always been arrayed. [Loud applause, and cheers given for the Union electoral ticket.]

CHAS. S. MACOMBER then addressed the Council on general political topics.

ERASTUS BROOKS was then called out, and severely commented on the course of SCROGGS and HUESTED, the latter of whom had been bought by a miserable office at the State Capital, while the former had betrayed his party after enjoying a rich office, to which he was elected by American votes. He believed with these men, all that was base and sordid in the American Party had gone forth, and the Council was now purified. [Loud cheers.] Mr. BROOKS continued to speak at length in support of the principles and action of the American Party.

L. H. PARSONS, of Albany, also addressed the Council at length.

The Committee on Credentials, reported the names of the delegates entitled to seats in the Convention; 118 Councils being represented.

The report was adopted, and the delegates named admitted to seats.

The Committee also reported the following officers for the ensuing year:—

President—AMOS H. PRESCOTT, of Herkimer.
Vice President—JESSE C. DANN, of Erie.
Secretary—WILLIAM D. MURPHY, of Albany.
Assistant Secretary—C. S. MACOMBER, of Erie.

The report was adopted, and the officers named elected amidst loud cheers.

Gen. PRESCOTT, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, and declared the belief that the present meeting of the Council, although called by the President for unworthy motives, would be found the best movement ever made in behalf of the American Party, and would be felt in the increased Union vote of the State. His remarks were received with loud applause.

L. H. PARSONS moved the appointment of a Committee of fifteen, as a State Committee for the ensuing year. Carried.

The following State Committee was appointed:

ERASTUS BROOKS, New-York.
L. H. PARSONS, A. H. CALHOUN, C. H. ADAMS, Albany.
HARVEY SMITH, Rensselaer.
R. J. STEVENS, Onondaga.
B. S. SWEET, Tioga.
LORENZO BURROWS, Orleans.
L. W. PARKS, F. C. WAGER, New-York.
N. B. LORD, Jefferson.
M. STRONG, Monroe.
JESSE C. DANN, Erie.
ABEL SMITH, Schenectady.

On motion, the names of HARLOW HAKES, of Steuben, and Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, of New-York, were added to the Committee.

J. L. RIKER moved the following:

Resolved, That the State Committee shall have power to convene the State Council, with exclusive power to grant charters to newly organized Councils, to determine the regularity of all Councils now in existence, and all questions relating thereto; and in the City of New-York the General Committee, of which A. S. JONES is President, shall have full and final powers, subject to the foregoing authority.

Resolved, That the officers of the State Council shall be members *ex officio* for the purposes above mentioned.

Resolved, That this Council heartily indorse the action of the Committee of Thirty-two at Syracuse on Union Electors, and pledge a united and hearty support to the electoral ticket presented to us by them.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ERASTUS BROOKS moved a resolution pledging the State Council to the earnest support of BELL and EVERETT and to do all in their power to promote their election. Carried with acclamation.

SAMUEL HALLETT, an enthusiastic delegate, moved that telegraphs be sent to GOV. HUNT and LESLIE COOMBS, of Kentucky, conveying intelligence of the action of the Council. Carried. Mr. HALLETT having the privilege to send and pay for the dispatches.

ERASTUS BROOKS moved that an official report of the proceedings be published by the officers of the Council. Adopted.

GEORGE MORTON, of New-York, moved that the nomination or support of proper persons as candidates to be supported for State officers be referred to the State Committee with power. Carried.

A letter from ROSWELL GRAVES was read to the Council urging support of the Union candidates.

On motion of C. S. MACOMBER the State Committee was empowered to fix the time and place of the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then adjourned with three cheers for the Union ticket.

ANOTHER STATE COUNCIL.

Meeting of Gen. Scroggs and his Friends—Organization and Selection of Officers—Action of the other Council Denounced, &c.

SCHENECTADY, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Gen. SCROGGS and his friends met at the Eagle Hotel.

About sixty-five persons were present.

No outsiders except the Press were admitted.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed: also the following Committee on Resolutions: Messrs. A. J. H. Duganne, J. W. Husted, P. Cantine, Alanson Welch, G. W. Johnson, J. M. Harris, R. C. Dorn and Nelson Beardsley.

While the Committee was absent the meeting was addressed by Mr. SCROGGS, who declared his adherence to American principles. He held that as there was no distinctive American candidates in the field for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, any American was at liberty to support any candidate for those offices he chose. Believing this he (SCROGGS) chose to support LINCOLN, as being the nearest representative, in his judgment, of American principles. As to the State candidates he had his own opinions and should state them at the proper time. He spoke at length on the merits of the controversy in regard to the union with the Douglas men, expressing his opposition to such a coalition.

Addresses were also made by SAMUEL HOUGHTALING, of New-York, and J. S. ROBBINS, of Albany.

A. J. H. DUGANNE, of New-York, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, During the past twelve months our American Party, born of sincere, patriotic impulse, and called into action by the paramount exigencies of the nation, has been brought into utter and deserved disrepute through the machinations of its corrupt members, in coalition with the demagogues of other parties; and

Whereas, The remnant of our political organization, while representing no positive strength, is yet liable to be misused for the base purposes of trading politicians, who were once prominent Americans, but who are now fallen very low in the opinion of all who cherish the American sentiment; and

Whereas, The late shameless attempt at bargain and sale of the American vote to a Democratic faction satisfies us that venal men have been too much trusted; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is due to our reputation as honest citizens to stamp with our merited rebuke the wicked and fraudulent effort to unite Americanism with its irreconcilable, political and religious enemies.

Resolved, That we indignantly repudiate the action of self-styled American editors, their coadjutors and instruments, who seek through American support to revive and strengthen the stricken and dying Tammany Democracy of this State.

Resolved, That the action of the so-called Constitutional Union Party, in the State of New-York, is totally unworthy of our confidence and respect; that said organization is destitute of all the elements that should characterize a healty political organization, and that the sole object of its leaders in this State is to secure their own aggrandizement and the success of the Democratic Party.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ALANSON WELCH moved that the party return to the original system of secresy and by words.

WM. STOKELEY opposed the motion to return to secresy. The old system of granting charters and collecting fees had been found unnecessary. Not a secretary of order had been chosen who had not kept all the money he had collected. He held all were Americans in New-York. There was no American Party anywhere except in New-York, and the Republicans of New-York had been beaten when WM. H. SEWARD was defeated at Chicago. He had been beaten by Americans with LINCOLN, who, if elected, would knock the Republicans effectually on the head. The Republicans are all sore-headed in the State of New-York, and only go LINCOLN on compulsion.

Mr. WELCH's motion was withdrawn.

Mr. L. FILKINS, of Albany, moved that the Convention for nomination of State officers be held at Albany on Thursday, Oct. 25.

Mr. KEELER, of Albany, seconded the motion. The delegates from that city would pledge themselves that they could control it.

JAMES DENNIS, of New-York, favored the calling of a State Convention.

Mr. CANTINE opposed the motion. If a State Convention was called, they would have to nominate a straight ticket, and that none of them wished to do. He also feared if the Convention was called it would be controlled by the same influences which controlled the American Council to-day.

Mr. DUGANNE moved as a substitute to appoint a Committee of one from each Judicial District, empowered to call a State Convention or act as they may deem best for the interests of the American Party.

Mr. KEELER hoped the substitute would not prevail. It would be said that the Committee was waiting for bids to sell out.

Mr. HUSTED opposed the calling of a Convention at Albany. He had a very bad opinion of the people of Albany, who had sent up fifty men here to control the American State Council. He thought that bad men were plentiful in Albany, particularly when they were advised by the New-York *Express*.

Gen. SCROGGS suggested the following as a substitute for the whole:

Whereas, The American Party has no nominees for President and Vice-President; and *Whereas*, it is not deemed advisable to nominate an American State ticket; therefore,

Resolved, That the Americans of this State be at liberty to vote as their judgment and consciences may dictate.

The resolution was greeted with loud applause, and cries of "That's right."

The resolution was then adopted, after considerable opposition from DUGANNE, FILKINS, KEELER, and other Albany delegates. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCROGGS.
Vice-President—A. J. H. DUGANNE.
Secretary—J. W. HUSTED.
Treasurer—W. P. BRAYTON.
Sentinel—ALONZO WELCH, LOUIS LOUNSBURY.

Mr. CANTINE moved that a State Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each Judicial District, with the President as Chairman *ex officio*.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to add, "and that should circumstances arise which render it necessary to call a State Convention this year, the State Committee shall have power to call such convention."

Both resolutions were adopted.

Mr. HUSTED moved that when the Council adjourn it be subject to the call of the President and Secretary. Adopted.

Albany was designated as the place for holding the next annual Council.

President SCROGGS then briefly returned thanks to his friends for the firm, manly manner in which they had stood by him to-day. He felt gratified that they still maintained the organization as the Regular American State Council. [Loud applause.]

Six cheers were given for President SCROGGS, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

After the adjournment of the Council, quite a large audience assembled opposite Given's Hotel, where addresses were made by JOHN L. RYKER, of New-York, and C. S. MACOMBER, of Buffalo, whose remarks were received with loud applause, especially when advocating the support of the Union ticket.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. HUNT.

Defence of the Union Electoral Ticket.

Large Gathering of the Bell and Everett Men at their Broadway Head-quarters.

In response to a call from the Bell and Everett Central Committee of the Young Men's National Union Club of this City, Ex-Gov. WASHINGTON HUNT delivered an address at the Union Head-quarters, No. 654 Broadway, last evening. About three hundred people were present. The Speaker was introduced by JOHN C. LLOYD, and received with a burst of applause. When the applause had ceased,

Mr. HUNT said that, in accepting the invitation of the Committee, it was his leading purpose to present a full and frank exposition of the considerations which had determined his course in favor of the Union electoral ticket now presented to the national men of this State for their support. He intended to confine himself to a practical view of the question which the crisis compels us to consider and decide. The Constitutional Union Party was formed for the express and avowed purpose of arresting sectional agitation and reviving sentiments of mutual friendship and harmony between the sections. It had its origin in patriotic solicitude for the safety and tranquillity of the Union. [Applause.] It embraces in its ranks a large body of loyal and conservative citizens, in every portion of our country, who regard sectional conflict as an evil which must be arrested, if we would insure the stability of our national institutions. Its first and paramount object is to defeat and prostrate geographical combinations, whether in the North or the South; and to this end it proposes to make every effort, and employ all the means consistent with the dictates of personal honor and patriotic duty, in this spirit, and for the attainment of this desirable result, the National Union Convention nominated JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT. [Cheers.] We are not to lose sight of these definite and patriotic aims in considering the duty of the Union men of New-York in this momentous crisis. [Cheers.] He was free to say that in his earlier reflections as to the course of duty, his mind was not wholly free from embarrassment. In the conclusion at which he arrived, he was governed solely by a desire to adopt and pursue the line of policy which would most surely put an end to domestic strife, and secure the peace and welfare of the country. [Applause.] Our position in this State was peculiar. The Republican Party had been in a minority from the first. It never carried the State by a majority of all the votes. [Cheers.] It was suffered to take and wield the power of the state, through the divided action of its opponents. The national Whigs, Americans and conservatives have occupied middle ground in the hope that the Republicans would abandon their sectional organization, and return to a national position; but on finding that they were resolved to prolong the conflict on abstractions and pretexts, we were forced to meet the question whether we would remain isolated, and continue unavailing efforts, or seek to combine all the elements of true national feeling in such a manner as to rescue the State, and give a check to the progress of agitation and sectional discord. [Applause.] In considering this question, he did not fail to communicate freely with many of the leading friends of our cause in every part of the Union. There was but one response. From every quarter there was the universal appeal, "Union for the sake of the Union!" [Cheers.] His own opinions harmonized with the sentiments of the true friends of BELL and EVERETT everywhere. He had considered it due to himself, in view of his relations to the action of the National Convention, to inform both of those eminent and patriotic men, in advance, that he would adopt no course which they should not declare to be consistent with his personal honor, his obligations to them, to the cause, and, above all, to the country, which is dearer to them than any personal qualifications whatsoever. He was very confident that he had done nothing, and proposed nothing, which would incur the disapproval of our patriotic candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A VOICE—That's so—go on, Governor.

The practical question to be determined was in what manner we of New-York could contribute most effectually to the election of BELL and EVERETT. Was it to be done by throwing away one hundred thousand conservative votes on a distant electoral ticket, (No,) or was it our duty to unite on first principles with other national men who are alike opposed to the dangers of sectionalism? [Cheers.] The former course would give the Republicans an easy victory. It would again enable them to carry the State without any effectual resistance. Therefore they seem to think that the national men are morally bound to remain divided, for the special interest and convenience of the Republican Party. But the Union Party decided, under a just sense of their responsibility to God and their country, that it is the duty of all national men to unite; and that all who desire to promote that more "perfect union" designed by the Federal Constitution, ought in this crisis to come together and join hands in one manly, generous effort for the rescue of the State, and the safe deliverance of the country from impending dangers. [Applause.] The same sentiment animated the mass of the Democratic Party in this State who gave their support to Mr. DOUGLAS [cheers] for the Presidency. They, like us, desire National peace and concord once more, and feel the paramount necessity of rebuking agitation and arresting national strife. They, no less than ourselves, are engaged in open and manly resistance to the spirit of sedition and disunion in the South, and to the voice of discord in the North. They, too, are openly opposed to the corruptions and encroachments of the Federal Administration. [Applause.] Therefore, it required no concessions on either side which true patriotism might not freely accord to avert evils and accomplish a good work for the country. It was felt on both sides that the time had come for sacrificing subordinate differences of opinion, as a peace offering upon the altar of the Union and of the Constitution. The result is known. It is seen in the formation of a Union Electoral ticket, bearing the names of twenty-five supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS and ten supporters of Mr. BELL. He had observed that constant and disingenuous attempts had been made by the Republican Press to mislead the public mind in regard to the true character of this ticket. Perhaps it is enough to say that the ten Bell electors were selected by a Committee of thirty-two of the most learned and reliable men in the community, representing the Union Party, and accepted by the State Convention of the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS, with no other stipulation or condition than that the friends of both shall make united and efficient efforts for the election of the entire ticket. [Cheers.] The ten names were chosen and accepted with a full knowledge that they are earnest supporters of BELL and EVERETT, and that three of them were delegates in the National Convention which nominated those candidates. [Applause.] He felt morally certain that, if elected, they would cast their votes for BELL and EVERETT. He could conceive no state of things, within the range of human probability, which could lead them to a different result. That cases may arise, in the course of our history, where the Electoral Colleges may be required by high duty to exercise a wise and patriotic discretion, is by no means impossible. [Applause.] That such was the original theory and design of the Federal Constitution, may be seen by referring to the cotemporaneous exposition, in the *Federalist*, of the true meaning of the Constitution, by its most distinguished architects. It is easy to conceive that, when there is a great diversity of candidates, and no concentration of popular opinion upon any eminent citizen, the Electoral Colleges may be compelled to exercise the discretion devolved by the Constitution upon the electoral office, or else transfer the election to the House of Representatives. He was firmly convinced that if there should be such exercise of discretionary power in the pending Presidential election, it must enure to the benefit of BELL and EVERETT. [Cheers.] In the first place, he deemed it safe to assume that they will receive the electoral vote of a large majority of the Southern States. It is by no means impossible that the entire College of New-York will have the power to give the election to BELL and EVERETT, if they were to give a united vote to that effect. [Cheers.] But he supported the ticket in the belief that its success will result in 25 votes for Mr. DOUGLAS and 10 votes for Mr. BELL. If the vote of New-York is against LINCOLN and HAMLIN it matters not for whom it is given, so far as they are concerned. It insures their defeat. [Applause.] If the election is carried to the House of Representatives, he had never doubted the election of Mr. BELL by that body. His known moderation, and freedom from extreme partizanship, would make it easy for all parties to unite on him as a compromise. Whatever some seditionists may say, he believed the mass of the Republicans would demand that their representatives terminate the contest by voting for him. But if we are disappointed in this belief, and they factiously prevent an election in the House, they will have the satisfaction of seeing Mr. EVERETT chosen by the Senate. [Renewed cheers.] The Republican presses profess to feel great solicitude respecting the manner in which the ten Bell electoral candidates intend to cast their vote. It is rather remarkable that all this anxiety proceeds from persons who intend to vote for LINCOLN and HAMLIN at all hazards. No true friend of BELL and EVERETT feels any doubt or difficulty on the subject. He felt authorized to give our Republican friends one assurance, which is that our ten candidates will not vote for the Chicago nominees under any possible circumstances. [Prolonged applause.] Beyond that, what concern have they in the question? The manner in which they have arraigned these gentlemen, their imputations of fraud, deception, &c., exhibit a degree of insolence and audacity unparalled in the annals of political controversy. We hurl back all such charges with unutterable scorn. The names which they thus ruthlessly assail, are among the first and highest in the land for honor, patriotism and an unsullied fame. In this city need I say that DEFEYSTER OGDEN, WILLIAM KENT and DANIEL B. ST. JOHN are men incapable of dishonor in the discharge of any public or private duty? [Continued applause.] Equally needless would it be in Western New-York to defend the names of BURROWS or CARROLL, or any of our chosen representatives from these licentious railings of a degraded press. The Republican leaders have much to say concerning the impropriety and inconsistence of coalitions, and some of them go so far as to object to them on a plea of morality. He had always maintained that while men may differ in opinion on minor or abstract questions, it is still their duty to unite their efforts and make common cause wherever the public good will thereby be promoted. Only two years ago we saw a noble coalition in the Senate of the United States, CRITTENDEN, DOUGLAS, BELL and SEWARD coalesced in resisting the Lecompton Constitution, and maintaining the rights of Kansas. From that day to this the Republicans have endeavored to form coalitions with the friends of DOUGLAS whenever they could gain an office or defeat an opponent by the alliance. Many of their leaders advised the election of DOUGLAS to the Senate in preference to LINCOLN, and it is too late for them to complain of any who may now prefer DOUGLAS to LINCOLN for the Presidency. There are questions upon which you and I differ in opinion from Mr. DOUGLAS, but there can be no doubt that a large majority of the respective friends of BELL and DOUGLAS would prefer the choice of either to the election of LINCOLN, for the reason that they would consider it more favorable to the safety, repose and prosperity of the whole country. He believed there were gentlemen present who would remember a political alliance formed in this State in 1832. The friends of HENRY CLAY united with the supporters of WILLIAM WIRT upon a common Electoral ticket. At its head was the honored name of JAMES KENT. [Cheers.] and the ticket was supported upon the explicit understanding that if elected, the College should cast the vote of the State "in such a manner as it should deem judicious and expedient, at the time of voting," thus leaving to the electors the discretion which the Constitution contemplated. The resistless popularity of Gen. JACKSON prevailed over all combined efforts. If the friends of HENRY CLAY could then unite with the supporters of another candidate, ought we to hesitate, who still sustain the principles of union and nationality, of which CLAY was the embodiment? ["No," and cheers.] If they sustained JAMES KENT and JOHN C. SPENCER as electors on a joint ticket, cannot we, with a good conscience, vote for WILLIAM KENT and DEPEYSTER OGDEN? ["Yes."] For his own part, if he must vote an electoral ticket bearing Democratic names, he would as soon adopt the names of RUBEEN H. WALWORTH and ADDISON GARDINER, as those of WILLIAM C. BRYANT and ABIJAH BECKURTH. [Cheers.] Mr. BRYANT, who heads the Republican ticket, is a gentleman whom we all admire for his poetic genius and literary attainments; but you cannot forget that he has expended a large portion of life in assailing the statesmen and the principles which were most dear to the old Whig Party. Yet there are those who consider us very inconsistent in withholding our suffrages from him in the present contest. The truth is, that the Republicans are the last people who ought to complain of coalitions. Their party had its birth in a coalition of portions of several distinct parties. But a majority of the people even in the Free States are opposed to this proposition for making a President of the Union by the vote of one section. We deem it an unwise and dangerous experiment, in derogation of the spirit of union, contrary to the design of the Federal compact and to the precepts and example of our fathers. We believe it will widen the gulf of separation between the sections, cause a still larger portion of our countrymen to detest our common Government, engender yet fiercer conflicts, expose the whole country to at least four years of confusion and uncertainty, and paralize the Government in some of its most useful functions. [Applause.] It is pretended that we seek to defeat the will of the majority. Our real aim is precisely the reverse of this. We purpose, if possible, to prevent a sectional minority from taking the power of the whole Union into its hands. It cannot be pretended that the Republican Party embraces more than one-third of the whole people. The returns of 1856 prove that they were below that proportion. They were in a minority, taking the Free States alone. Yet a general howl is sent forth when it is proposed that the majority unite and vote down this minority. We hear many objections to an election by the House of Representatives. It is certainly desirable that a majority of the people should elect; but he would defy the wit of man to invent a more dangerous or unjust method than for one section to make the President by its own exclusive action, and that with the concurrence of less than one-half of the people in that section. Give us any constitutional mode of selection in preference to this. No one can doubt that Mr. LINCOLN will lack a million of votes of having a majority of all the people. It is barely possible, but not probable, that he will be sustained by a majority of the Northern people. Nor is it certain that he will receive a larger popular vote than Mr. BELL, while as between the two more than two-thirds of the people would prefer the latter. [Cheers.] He contended that we had neither the moral or political right to permit such a minority to control the election, if we have the power to prevent it. In this State the minority has prevailed until they seem to consider the possession of power an inherent right. It is not best that the Republicans should reign any longer unless they can show a majority on their side instead of a plurality. In some important respects they have failed to give us good government. While public attention has been directed to remote objects, and a fictitious alarm excited lest Slavery should invade latitudes where negroes are frozen in the Winter months, our people have been too neglectful of the duties of self-government. A more dangerous (because real) Slavery has appeared in our very midst. Corruption stalks abroad and invades the temple of liberty and justice. If we can believe their own organs, the friends of freedom have introduced the Slave-trade in the halls of our Capitol. Worst of all, they have been selling white men, and the representatives of white men. [Laughter and cheers.] Legislation bought and sold—bills passed or defeated to suit the highest bidder—bribery the order of the day—such is the hideous picture presented to the people of our noble State. In the name of all that is sacred, how long will they submit to be deluded? The legislative bodies which do these things display an ostentatious zeal for freedom. They pass wordy resolves about Kansas and the mountains of Mew Mexico. They introduce and almost pass "personal liberty bills," to defeat the return of fugitive slaves, according to the compact of the Constitution. The universal negro is visible on every side. At last it is proposed to form a "coalition" with him by raising him to an equality with white men in the right of suffrage. This proposal has passed two Legislatures, and will be presented for your approval at the coming election. Our people will thus be permitted to enjoy the privilege of creating at least ten thousand Black Republican voters in a single day, as an equivalent for the sale of their representatives in the Senate and Assembly. A great responsibility rests upon New-York in the pending contest. The certainty that our candidates are to carry a large majority of the Southern States makes it apparent that the real interest is between Mr. BELL and Mr. LINCOLN, and that the vote of our own State, in all probability, will turn the scale between them in the final result. If the national men of the State, who are opposed to the whole system of strife and agitation carried on by the Republicans, will but unite and act in concert, they undoubtedly constitute a large and decisive majority of the people. For permit me distinctly to show you, that the Republicans are only a minority of the votes of this State, and for this purpose let me refer to the unquestionable evidence furnished by the official canvass of votes at our recent State elections. In 1858, Gov. MORGAN, with all the effort that personal and party zeal could exert, polled but 247,000 votes, while his two competitors received upwards of 290,000. [Applause.] In 1859, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, in an election of comparatively little interest, from which large numbers of old Whigs and Conservatives absented themselves, was defeated by his Democratic competitor, the present incumbent, by a clear majority. Can it be doubted, that of the 60 or 70,000 conservative voters then absenting themselves, a very large proportion, encouraged by the recent overwhelming conservative successes in the South, will now gladly come forward to vote for BELL and EVERETT, the Union and the Constitution? [Cheers.] Could there be a more emphatic commentary upon the dangerous tendency of the prevailing system of sectional warfare, than is found in the fact that it is disapproved by thousands of patriotic men who have heretofore been separated by party differences on questions of policy, but who now deem it their duty to unite in common efforts to resist assaults upon our national Constitution, which are infinitely more dangerous to our safety than any invasion of the country by a foreign foe? It is one of those occasions where considerations of public welfare and continued national unity ought to elevate men's thoughts far above petty controversy and the fleeting interests of the hour. What is the issue? It is nothing more or less than a question whether one section, availing itself of superior strength, shall strive to govern the whole country, regardless of the spirit of the Constitution, while observant only of its technicalities and forms? Is it wise, is it necessary, is it generous or just, thus to combine the Free States—the North against the South? Is there any cause for such a proceeding, or any practical good to result from it? On the contrary, it opens a train of evils, interminable and perhaps incurable. So far as our own State is concerned, there is but one question worth considering. Shall New-York be sectional or national? Shall she take her appropriate attitude as the foremost of the *United States* in population and power, and hold out the olive branch to all her sisters, and proclaiming her sentiments of concord and affection toward them all, and her inflexible determination to sustain the compact of our fathers in its true spirit of friendly union and nationality. [Cheers.] Or shall she "swing from her moorings"—separate from the Southern half of the Republic, and become one of a combination of Northern and disunion States, to grasp the power and patronage of the National Government, announcing to the Southern people that she is henceforth to be found only on the side of irrepressible conflict and never-ending strife? Again I repeat, we must decide whether the Empire State shall be national or sectional. A more solemn and vital question was never presented to our people. Let it be decided by itself. In comparison with it the ordinary interests of party, the fortunes of candidates, personal consequences of every sort, are as dust in the balance. [Applause.] I would present the issue singly, and have it decided by a direct vote, that we may know and understand where we are and what we are. Freemen of New-York! the question is with you, and many a patriotic heart looks forward to your decision with deep anxiety, but with firm, unwavering confidence in your intelligence, your patriotic devotion, and your ability to maintain these principles of national unity which constitute us one country and one people. [Continued applause.] During which the speaker retired.

After brief addresses by Gen. TALMADGE and Mr. NORTH, the meeting separated.

Young Men's Republican Union.

SPEECH BY MR. SCHENCK, OF OHIO.

The Young Men's Republican Union held a regular meeting at their Head-quarters, in Broadway, last evening, which was addressed by Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, formerly a Whig Member of Congress from that State, and afterwards United States Minister to Brazil.

Mr. SCHENCK did not make his appearance until after 9 o'clock, but the audience were entertained meantime with a very humorous speech from Mr. DON PIATT, also of Ohio, which kept them in the best of humor. Mr. SCHENCK being at length introduced, said that it was the first time that he had ever been present at a political meeting in the State of New-York, nor did he know that he was expected to speak there that night until he saw himself so advertised in the newspapers. The advertisement stated that he was a whig of the old school and now acted with the Republican party. This was true, and the reason why he now acted with the Republican party was because he was once a Henry Clay whig, and wished to abide by and continue that policy which was sustained by all the leaders of the Whig party. The advertisement also indicated, or might be construed to indicate, that he supported LINCOLN only as a choice of two evils. This he begged leave to say was not the case. On the contrary he believed the nomination of LINCOLN to be the wisest and most judicious that could by any possibility have been made. He supported the nomination because he found a perfect identity between the Republican Platform and the position held by the old Whig Party. The people of the country were now divided upon various issues, but the great issue that overshadowed all others was the question of Slavery and its relations to the Territories. He was sorry that we were obliged to confine ourselves to this prominent issue; he would gladly speak of other things, and show, as he easily could show, that on the questions of protection to home industry, the disposition of the public lands, economy in the administration of the Government, &c., &c., there was the same identity between the Republican Party and the old Whig Party; but he was compelled to speak principally upon the all-absorbing question of Slavery. Notwithstanding all this hue and cry about saving the Union, and putting down the Union, he believed that a deep and abiding love for the Union of these States rested in the hearts of the great body of the people of all sections of the country, North and South. All parties openly professed to sustain the Union, but the Republican Party believed that the

SUMMER RESORTS.

LIFE AT SARATOGA AND NEWPORT.

A Share in a Blanket—The Maimed, the Lame, the Halt and the Blind who go Down to the Pool early in the Morning, and Trouble the Waters—Indications of Approaching Weddings—Beauty Seeking in Couples—A Brief Description of a Gentleman who only lacks a tail of being Satanic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Sunday, Aug. 26, 1860.

When a modest young bachelor is enjoying his cigar in a quiet way, and thinking of any and everything else in the world but a double bed, with chintz curtains, it rather embarrasses him to have a young lady of decidedly attractive appearance walk up, and ask him if he wouldn't like a share in a blanket. You will readily imagine that such a question is not to be answered in a minute—it admits of, and is productive of much mental agitation. When the question was, yesterday morning, propounded to your correspondent, he hesitated for some little time, finally replying, that much depended on who he was to share the blanket with, and inwardly determining that if Laura Matilda were mentioned as the other occupant, he would peremptorily decline. Then the mystery came out. It was a beautifully embroidered baby's blanket, to be raffled off as soon as sixty shares, at the small premium of a half a dollar each, could be disposed of. Now it is very plainly apparent that a young bachelor has, or ought to have, much less use for a baby's blanket than for a horse blanket, and this fact I stated to the fair interlocutor as mildly as possible. She replied that all difficulty in the matter might be avoided by presenting it to a friend; and, bethinking myself of a friend in the TIMES Office, whose good lady has recently dotted and carried one to the vast sum total of humanity, I invested a dollar in his behalf. But the Oriental adage that: "Heaven sends almonds to those who have no teeth," was verified in the disposal of that blanket. It fell to the lot of a Maj. LELAND, formerly of your City, but now an extensive stock-raiser in Western Texas; and, as he has no immediate use for it—at least so far as I can learn—it will probably be diverted from its original use, and applied as a covering for an infant Mustang.

Last night the gas-works gave out suddenly, and darkness came simultaneously over all the ball-roooms and bar-rooms. Mothers were calling frantically for their daughters, and bartenders were anxiously groping around for their bottles. Liquors and lovers, you know, need pretty close watching to prevent an evaporation. The impression evidently prevailed among both of those useful and ornamental members of society—mothers and mixers of liquors—that a conspiracy was in force, and that nefarious designs were entertained in regard to their property. But the prompt lighting of a few candles restored equilibrium to all parties. The dowager found that no one had stolen her red turban or kidnapped either of her "girls"—poor dears, how sorry they must have felt in consequence—and the bartenders soon ascertained that the integrity of their bottles had not been disturbed. They might have saved themselves much unpleasant apprehension, for a moment's reflection would have convinced them that no sane man would venture to take either liquor or liberties in the dark.

A burglary was committed here the other morning. A gentleman and wife locked their room and went down to breakfast, but during their absence their room was entered, and a watch and several articles of jewelry removed by an individual who didn't leave his card. The consequence is that every one pockets his watch, and watches his pockets most vigilantly. It is unpleasant to think that the man who sits next to you at dinner, and spills soup in your lap, is, perhaps, a thief. You watch him carefully to see that he does not convey his spoon to his pocket instead of to his mouth, and you wonder that the pro[illegible]ors of Congress Hall are willing to trust every one with a fork. You begin to sympathize with the dowager—her anxiety about her "girls" no longer seems unfounded, and yet you think that in the event of a general burglary they would be the last things taken. I, for my part, am never afraid of having my pocket picked. In fact, I rather wish that some one would pick it on halves, it is so hard for me to find any money there, that I fully appreciate the difficulties another man would encounter, and should have no objection to paying him well for his trouble. And then, as regards a watch, I feel confident that any man who took that article of pocket furniture from me would be very glad to bring it back. For he would be taking that which enriched me not, but made him poor indeed. Keeping the wretched little thing in repair would break the proprietor of a faro-bank, or a daily newspaper, or a horse-railroad, or any other paying institution. It is a lively piece of mechanism for its size, however, and generally contrives to beat the big clock down in the office an hour or two in the twenty-four. Next to keeping a wife, I can't conceive of anything more expensive and troublesome to keep than a watch.

If any one comes to Saratoga and goes away without getting up and going down to the Springs, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, that person goes away minus a sensation. At this dewy time the most doleful-looking crowd come down to drink that can be imagined. It reminds one of the Pool of Siloam, where the lame, the maimed, the halt and the blind came gathering around the margin of the healing waters. Poor epers who shun the light of day, and unfortunate adies with pimples on their faces, and the careless gentleman who dropped his false teeth in the lake he other day, and the poor student who is here with a thread-bare coat, and stops at a cheap boarding-house,—all come down to the bubbling wells in the early morning, and clink their glasses together, mingle their woes, and become convivial on Congress Water. I can understand the feeling which prompts people to hide their deformities, and avoid bringing the blemishes of their poor bodies under the observation of those who might insult them with pity. I have a sympathy for that thin little lady in black, who comes with a step as noiseless as though she were afraid of hearing her own foot-fall, her veil drawn closely to conceal a face covered with an unseemly eruption. I feel for her when she shrinks behind a pillar of the colonnade and gazes a moment in her glass before emptying it, to note if her complexion is becoming clearer—drinking the water slowly and sorrowfully if she discovers no change, or swallowing it nearly at a draught if she sees one blotch less than yesterday. But for the student with a thread-bare coat, I have no sympathy or compassion. Poverty is not a deformity. If a man cannot feel and assert his manhood in an old and worn garment, or in his shirt-sleeves, for that matter, then all the tailors that have sat cross-legged since Adam first sewed fig-leaves could not clothe him with dignity. A tailor is generally reckoned as but a fractional part of humanity, but the man who relies on the knight of the needle to stitch him into importance, is a smaller and more vulgar fraction still.

Things are going on grandly in our parlors. If signs of the times and of the weather may be credited, arrangements are making that will result in several weddings when cold weather sets in. It is really very singular, when it is so easy to get married, that more people do not. There are only two difficulties in the way. One is to find a woman whom you would be willing to have, and the second is to find a woman who would be willing to have you. Gustavus tells me that he once came very near getting married. He asked a young lady to wed him, but she said she had rather be excused; and he did excuse her, but he says he has been sorry for doing it ever since. There is a very pretty girl now stopping in this house. She is not brilliant exactly, but she quite often fires off a pretty good thing; when she does get hold of an original remark she does not relinquish it easily, but makes the most of it, and runs around all day with it in her mouth, like a kitten with a ball. She got off something rather piquant this morning—it may be her own or it may not; she didn't introduce it with quotation marks, so tally one for Carolina. The subject under discussion was the merits of a certain Deacon. I called him a pillar of the Church; but she said that, on the contrary, he was one of the sleepers. If stolen, she at least showed good taste in the selection. I admire wit, and if she did not eat fish with a knife, and practice several other minor barbarities, there is no telling what might happen. Besides, I have a shrewd suspicion that she bites her finger-nails.

We have a good deal of fun among ourselves in hunting up pretty women. There is quite a rivalry between the houses in this respect, and every addition is chronicled with jealous care. We guard our preserves vigilantly. It is considered a flagrant breach of honesty to enter the parlor of an opposing house and talk to a good-looking girl; but it is allowable to stand on the plazza and take snap shots with your eyes at a dear through the window. "Peeking parties" are organized every night, and they patrol the streets and prowl around piazzas and look through the windows, and when a pretty girl is found a note is duly made of it. To tell the truth, however, we are not often called upon to use our pencils.

Speaking of beauty, there is the most singular looking specimen of humanity here that ever was created or naturally grew. Height, six feet; persuasion, male. He has a sandy complexion, but wears a wig of deeper black than that attributed to Pharoah's hat, which, I believe, was felt. His whiskers are dyed the color of a black cat's tail, while his nose illuminates his cadaverous and cavernous visage like a Drummond light, only it doesn't revolve. We get up excursion parties and go over and see him; after looking at him awhile we go down to the Spring and drink Congress water to make us feel horrible, and then sit in the colonnade and tell ghost stories. It is a very pleasant amusement. I would tell you how he looks and whittle out his profile in pine for you to publish, but I'm afraid he'd recognize it and shoot himself next morning.

In my next letter I intend to tell you something about Saratoga Lake, and the fried potatoes which have made the Lake famous. I shall then give you a philosophical treatise on "hops," and pop a skeleton into Mrs. Grundy's face that annoys me considerably. I have chanced to strike a vein in this Saratoga mine that has never been made public. I intend to sink the shaft of my pen into it and bring some revelations to the surface—*i. e.*, if the estimable gentleman who controls the columns of the TIMES will allow me a page or two of that valuable sheet. C. H. W.

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

Receptions—Amusements—The Economics of Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug., 1860.

A fashionable reception on an August afternoon is suggestive of discomfort; in this climate, however, the atmosphere seldom interferes with social enjoyment. Imagine a cottage or villa, with shrubbery and a lawn, whose emerald tint is enlivened, here and there, by oval flower beds; the sea visible beyond the adjacent fields; a broad piazza, open and shaded windows, a bountiful refection in one parlor, and the two others, with the hall, filled with guests, who move in and out as they please, chat, promenade, eat, drink, gaze, comment and discuss,—with a pleasant breeze, a bright sunshine, and kindly hosts around and beside them—the ladies in elegant toilets, most of them with becoming and handsome bonnets,—all with glowing cheeks, bright eyes and cheerful mein,—and you can appreciate how auspiciously the charms of Nature will sometimes heighten the attractions of Society. Rarely in our great cities, at such an hour, are seen so many lovely women and intelligent men convened for pastime as occasions like these here and now exhibit. Besides such *fêtes* to animate the lapsing Summer, the political apathy so noticeable at Newport has been temporarily stirred by the presence of Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT and SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, colloquies with whom have renewed the ardor of the Bell-Everett partisans here, and elicited fresh speculations in regard to Presidential tactics and results.

Meanwhile a dense fog, while it abridged the drives, rather increased the in-door amusements. In one hotel parlor the game of fox and geese beguiled the evening; in one an impromptu dance; and in another the Readings of Mr. SIDDONS entertained those not engaged at an evening party. There has been much talk here of late about a purchase and a sale of estates; and the eagerness with which prices and plans are debated, indicate how congenial is a business topic even to American pleasure-seekers. Indeed, the economics of Newport are peculiar and worth considering: climate is capital here; slaves and ponies, once the famous commodities, are gone; but geese and the gulf stream remain. Neither the flavor nor fecundity of the one, nor the ameliorating influence of the other, have deteriorated. There never has been an instance in this country—out of the large commercial cities—where natural attractions, united to the prestige of fashion, have so increased the market value of land as at Newport. The population is no larger now than it was eighty-five years ago. Then a brisk commerce with the West Indies, the Coast of Africa and other ports, had made the town a prosperous mart. After the Revolution trade was gradually diverted hence, as from several of the growing towns on the New England coast—like Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth, &c., and concentrated at New-York and Boston. For a considerable period Newport shared the decadence of the other deserted minor seaports. It was frequented in the Summer by Southern families, who boarded with the townsfolk on very reasonable terms. Young men migrated to the larger cities; single ladies of mature age were numerous; grass grew in many of the streets, and quiet and decay brooded over the quaint gables. But every year Newport became more and more of a watering-place; hotels multiplied; the stream of fashion set towards this balmy Island; invalids came to recuperate, dowagers to gossip, young men and maidens to marry, old men to find a sedative in the tepid air, whereby they could sleep well and regain vigor; one after another cottages and villas rose along the cliffs; land speculators began to take an observation and get up an excitement;—and, at this moment, with very little foreign commerce, and a transitory local trade—only two or three factories and an agricultural vicinage inadequate to the demand—when the whalers have all gone to New-Bedford, the slavers and West India brigs to New-York—when the once lucrative ship-building has almost dwindled away—when the warehouses are few or closed, and for more than half the year the town is as stagnant as deserted seaports farther East, Newport has gained in local resources what she has lost of foreign business; for in three months she reaps a harvest which supports her comfortably for twelve. Land which was unsalable thirty years ago for potato-fields, now brings three and four thousand dollars an acre; land brokers are as active as amid up-town lots in New-York; people who own houses, let them for the Summer at exorbitant rates—economize in the interior rural districts themselves, and return here in the Autumn to subsist the whole year on a single quarter's rent—a fact quite unprecedented, we believe, in this country. The other day a little patch of *terra firma*, opposite the Bellevue House, was sold at the rate of $13,000 an acre, and Mr. BELMONT paid $47,000, lately, for fourteen acres adjoining the Ritchie estate, on the main avenue. These facts indicate an extraordinary change. There are people here, not by any means old, who remember when Pelham-street was a stony gully, and the "Hill" a suburban meadow, where farms could be bought for a song; now the Newport Tax-book is as remarkable a financial *expose* as those annual pamphlets exhibiting the "real and personal" estates of the "solid men of Boston." All this, however, only indicates the prosperity of landowners, and the desirableness of such investments. How far such a state of things benefits the working and trading classes, is another question. Trade is spasmodic and precarious; each department is rendered almost profitless from competition; the boatmen, the livery-stables, the peddlers, (who are licensed,) and the newsboys, enjoy a brief and keenly-contested harvest. One large and well-conducted bookstore here would "pay;" three overdo the business. HAZARD & CASWELL, who have a branch here of their establishment under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, have gained a high reputation for their Cod Liver Oil, and find it difficult to supply orders. This island was once famous for its abundant fruit; now the market is supplied from Boston and New-York. Fish, a staple commodity, are no longer a drug; game is comparatively rare. Provisions, indeed, of all kinds, are dearer here at this season than elsewhere; it is very difficult to secure and retain good domestics. In short, all the inconveniences and impositions incident to a place crowded for two months, and half-deserted for ten, abound. The people are short-sighted in their eagerness for gain. By extravagant demands they have alienated the Yacht Club, who have transferred their annual regatta to New-Bedford; parties negotiating for piers to establish a dépôt for whalers, gave up the plan in disgust, on account of the exorbitant demands of the proprietors; more than one line of foreign steamships would have made this harbor its rendezvous, but for the same lack of wise liberality. Ice and water are good capital here—the former, quarried from Lily pond, is sold in enormous quantities, and the dust is such a nuisance that watering-carts are indispensable, and their owners receive many hundred dollars a season. The "lots," on what is called the Hill, are either built upon or sold; the next direction for surburban residences will be King's Farm, a rocky, undulating domain along and above the harbor, and "Tammany Stile," which commands a fine view of Narragansett Bay; the latter region has already been laid out for purchase; the former, if properly surveyed and judiciously supplied with roads, would reveal picturesque sites at present unappreciated, because inaccessible.

In describing the foreign commerce and maritime enterprise of Newport as insignificant, we should be understood as speaking comparatively. Every Autumn a few vessels sail hence for one or more of the West India islands, and now and then a whaling voyage originates here; the last, however, although a three years' cruise, left the stockholders in debt; and the results of the former species of trade are only visible in the supply of Bermuda potatoes, fresh bananas and pine-apples, and a limited importation of superior cigars, found among the local dealers. Far more illustrative fo the real sources of Newport's prosperity, are the numerous sailboats flitting about the beautiful harbor, and the steamboats of the Fall River line and those which ply between here and Providence or Greenwich. It is, as a watering-place and favorite residence of gentlemen of fortune, that the city owes its recent growth. Yet no small proportion of the luxuries, and many of the necessities of life, are obtained from New-York and Boston, more economically than they can be purchased here; temporary dry goods and fancy stores increase yearly, and there is no place where the Express Companies do a more thriving business. Yet financially, as well as socially, the contrast between Summer and Winter here is extraordinary; shops in Thames-street, that are crowded with customers in August, are locked, while the proprietors go to dinner, in October; coaches, whose wheels are in perpetual motion in warm weather, are shrouded in cobwebs for six months; the beach, where hundreds of dollars are taken for bath-tickets in a week now, is unfrequented then; and a large floating population of coachmen, waiters, hucksters, &c., disappear from the scene with the first frost. It follows, from this spasmodic activity, that the residents vibrate between isolation and crowds, and labor between stagnation and overwork. The "season" is short, and when some curious visitor asked a satirical native, how people subsist here, his reply was: "We fleece the strangers in Summer and each other in Winter."

It was a remark of the lamented DOWNING that however wealthy a man is, he should never invest more than a certain moderate sum in an exclusively Summer residence. There are many considerations which ought to modify the plan of one intending to build a dwelling in Newport,—such as, how many months he intends to occupy it; whether he intends to live fashionably or in domestic seclusion; if his house is to be his home or a temporary abode, etc. In the latter case, a cottage answers every purpose; in the former, more substantial materials and a larger outlay are justified. To live all Winter far down on the cliffs, and in a wooden house, would prove forlorn; the "sweet security of streets," as LAMB says, is then desirable. Free exposure to the sun, ample provision in the way of piazzas, not too great vicinity of trees, good opportunities for ventilation, and yet adequate provision for shelter from the full sweep of the winds, are all conditions suggested by the climate. Permanent residents should adorn their grounds, partially at least, with evergreens. The lack of soft spring water makes commodious cisterns indispensable; if stone is used, there should be considerable space between the outer and inner walls; if wood, they should be filled in with brick.

There is a superfluity of hotels, except during three weeks in the year; two of them are contiguous. Of course, of the five leading establishments of this kind, only one or two make money—the remainder can do no more than pay expenses—and yet such is the rivalry and perversity of those concerned that no mutual understanding or compromise has been effected, and season after season the same experiment is tried with the same result. Lodgings are dearer here now than in New-York; if they could be had on reasonable terms, and there was a comfortable first-class Winter hotel, many people would stay six and eight months in the year here, instead of as many weeks. As it is, visitors come and go with reference to the expense and the accommodations instead of resuming, as at Brighton and other English watering places, annually the same quarters, and having a second home. Here the immediate profit alone is sought—the policy is short-sighted. There are *desiderata* here which suggest themselves to all experienced observers; one is the need of an assembly building analogous to the pump-room of Bath and the casino at the Baths of Lucca, where everyone goes at a certain hour, and thus a rendezvous is secured, without the necessity of exploring the Island to find one's acquaintances. Under proper regulations such an institution would prove a great social convenience; it should have a ball, concert rooms, apartments for conversation, &c. A good, handsomely printed daily journal, published at such a centre of society and life as this, in the Summer, would "take," both here and elsewhere, as a medium of news, personal intelligence, and seasonable discussion of current topics. A striking incongruity in the economical phases of Newport is the number of unimproved and most desirable localities. When strangers hear of the price of land here and the scarcity of eligible building lots obtainable, they naturally wonder that the very summit of the Hill—the "court end" of the city—between the Atlantic House and the mansion of SIDNEY BROOKS, Esq., should be occupied by wooden tenements let for drinking saloons, candy stores, vulgar exhibitions, and loafing resorts. SPRAY.

EXCITEMENT IN ILLINOIS ABOUT THE MORMONS.—It has been given out that JOE SMITH, Jr., who has recently been made "head of the Mormon Church," has summoned the faithful to return to Nauvoo, Hancock County, in this State, where their ancient temple stands. A large tract of land near the steamboat landing on the Mississippi has been purchased, it is said, for the occupancy of the Mormons, and two hundred are daily expected to arrive. Calls for precinct meetings throughout the county are published in the Warsaw *Bulletin* of this week, to take "immediate and decided measures" to counteract the Mormon movement, and the excitement among the people in that region is represented as increasing daily, the public peace being threatened, and another Mormon war, like that of several years ago in the same locality, being almost certain, if the proposed movement of young JOE SMITH is carried out. Possibly it is a "false alarm," but the people of Hancock County evidently believe that there is real cause for apprehension.—*Chicago Journal, Friday.*

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

WESTERN POLITICS.

Bell-Everett in Ohio—Western Virginia—The Coming Revolution—Vote of Virginia—Missouri.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, August, 1860.

We have had a Bell-Everett State Convention in Ohio, and it is worth notice only so far as to say, that it was very small and very unimportant. In fact, this party is now only the fraction of a fragment—the remnant of a tribe that is lost; but, like the poor Indian,—still linger round the graves of their ancestors. FILLMORE had 28,000 votes in this State, and BELL may have 10,000, but, in no case enough to influence, even indirectly, the result. The prominent idea of these gentlemen now seems to be, to defeat Judge BRINKERHOFF—an honest, upright, fearless Judge of the Supreme Court. BRINKERHOFF is rather fervid in his Anti-Slavery sentiment, and may have given rather ultra opinions in the great case of *Cotton* vs. *Freedom*. But it seems to me this is hardly a crime, and certainly not enough to feed a political party upon. The Bell-Everetts here are not only an old gentleman's party, but old gentlemen who don't read the papers, and never heard of the great Meteor. But, enough: Let them be treated with respect, while we pass on to livelier topics.

I said in my last that there was a revolution going on in Virginia; and asked, is it impossible for Virginia to vote for BELL? Since that you have had a clear and able article of your own in the TIMES, on that subject, which I read with great interest. But you have only gone part of the way. I will pursue it a little further. For thirty years, Western Virginia has been Anti-Slavery. The people of the West more than once threatened to separate the State, that *they might abolish Slavery in the West*. In remodelling the Constitution, they would have provided for gradual emancipation, but for the rotten borough system, by which the Eastern slaveholding counties controlled the Conventions. A compromise was made, as you have remarked, by which, the slaveholders control the Senate till 1865, but then *their* power will pass away. But *now*, you see they control the politics of the State, and their leaders are from eastern Virginia, and from districts, where light scarcely penetrates, and they are fully capable of believing that SEWARD and CHASE sent JOHN BROWN there to cut their throats and burn their houses. Look at them. WISE, from Accomac, HUNTER, from Rappanhanock, MASON, from the Roanoke, &c. These are for BRECKINRIDGE and resistance. Now look at the other side. HOPKINS, in the South West (Little Tennessee), the men in the Shenandoah and Rockingham, and out on the mountains beyond, are for DOUGLAS. The fact is, MASON, HUNTER and WISE don't *know* enough about Virginia to know where they are drifting. It seems strange, but it is true. Now I will give you some figures. Take the 41 counties west of the Alleghanies (excluding the valley) including Little Tennessee, and we have these facts:

Slaves in the 41 counties	16,236
Slaves in 37 counties (excluding four from the above)	8,950
Slaves in 21 counties (on the Ohio river)	3,653

Now you observe that in these 40 counties of Western Virginia, slavery has no power; and in 20 counties on or near the Ohio river it is nearly gone. There are not 500 slaves in ten counties. Substantially it is the same in the valley of Virginia. Now these people mean to be free. They are as much enslaved politically as the slaves are bodily. They don't mean to be so any longer than they can help it. The time is coming when Virginia must either be divided into two States or the Anti-Slavery policy must prevail.

Let us now see the bearing of this, on the coming election. Virginia polled in 1856, in round numbers, 150,000 votes. Of these, 45,000 were polled in strictly Western Virginia, and 35,000 in the mountain, and valley Anti-Slavery counties. In other words, *a majority of all the votes in Virginia are polled by people who mean to get rid of slavery if they can.* They have not one particle of interest in slavery, and never can have. The whole region in which they live—except the vallies between the ridges—consists of mountain sides, admirable for pastures, and contain inexhaustible material for mining and manufactures, but utterly unfit for negro slavery. They have not even the poor privilege of raising negro babies for the cotton market. They have no stock to raise them from.

In the coming election, these Anti-Slavery counties must in the main (*quoad* the Democracy) vote for DOUGLAS, while the Pro-Slavery counties in the main go for BRECKENRIDGE. Hence, the DOUGLAS vote in Virginia will be much larger than any one anticipated at first. Hence, it was the DOUGLAS Staunton Convention bid defiance to the gentlemen assembled at Charlottesville. The delegates assembled at Staunton came from mountains and valleys, where the voice of freedom is still heard. They saw the gathering of the clans, and knew the storm was coming. Hence it is, that the LINCOLN flag flies on the pole at Wheeling, and no man will pull it down. The coming storm will carry WISE, HUNTER, MASON, BRECKINRIDGE, down before it, into a gulf from whence they will never return. The politicians of all parties left the valley of the Ohio out; but they will be awakened with a clap of thunder from a clear sky. The North-west,—Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Western Virginia, will go together. The vote for LINCOLN, on the north side of the Ohio, and BELL, on the south, will carry everything; and convince the most stupid that the reign of King Cotton is over. The last people to find this out will be your old fogies;—your BROOKS, and HUNT, and DICKERSON, and HALLOCK—*et id omne genus*. But they will find it out after a while. It took about twenty years for one of our old Dutchmen, who voted for JACKSON, to find out that JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was not the son of GEORGE III. But he *did* find it out, and I never despair of teaching anybody. We have a school for idiots in our State, and it is astonishing how much they learn.

I agree fully with you, however, that in New-York, the friends of LINCOLN should *work* on the supposition that the *coalition* may accomplish something. I never knew a coalition that did anything; but there may be an exception. Gov. SEWARD used to be a most perfect tactician, and I agree with him, that the LINCOLN majority in New-York will be a very large one. I don't believe the Americans, who vote for DOUGLAS, will be as many as the Democrats who vote for BRECKINRIDGE. New-York will poll 625,000 votes, and 320,000 will be given to LINCOLN, leaving the residue for DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE and BELL.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN VIRGINIA.

The Two Democratic Conventions—Senators Mason and Hunter on the Stump—Ex-Senator Foote and Stephen A. Douglas also in the Field—Gov. Letcher Declares in Favor of Douglas—The Bell and Everett Party Confident of Success—All Parties Hard at Work.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Aug. 24, 1860.

The political campaign in the Old Dominion has commenced in good earnest and will be conducted with great spirit in every part of the State. As to the final result, I think it is already clearly established that BELL and EVERETT will carry the State, inasmuch as both wings of the Democracy are now fairly in the field against each other, without a hope or a wish to reunite, while the Opposition are everywhere active and confident of success.

For some time after the adjournment of the Baltimore Conventions, the Virginia Democracy were in a quandary and uncertain as to their proper course. There was a desire to ratify both nominations, but gradually the Breckinridge wing appeared to predominate; the leading seceders addressed the people, the Richmond *Enquirer* and the *Examiner* both hoisted the Breckinridge flag, and a large number of the country Democratic papers followed their example; county ratification meetings followed, and for a time the Breckinridge party were everywhere triumphant. But as the second sober thought passed over the State, a reaction came; the Douglas men compared notes, took courage and resolved to act. At first, they proposed to call a State Convention, in which both parties should be fairly represented, and abide by its decision; but this plan being arrogantly rejected by the other wing, both parties resolved to have their own State Conventions, and then, if fusion proved impossible, to "go it alone." Accordingly, on the 19th inst., the two Conventions assembled—the Breckinridge party at Charlottesville, and the Douglas men at Staunton.

THE DOUGLAS CONVENTION.

The State Central Committee being composed mostly of Breckinridge men, the call for the Douglas Convention emanated from the National Committeeman for Virginia, (Col. J. A. HARMAN.) Eighty counties responded to the call, the delegates numbering between 350 and 400 persons. A few leading men were in favor of compromise, but a large majority of the mass was opposed to fusion, and manifested unusual enthusiasm.

The organization of the Convention was soon effected by placing H. L. HOPKINS, of Powhatan, in the chair, and a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries to assist him. The idea of compromise was soon suggested, which was promptly and boldly met by a delegate from Pittsylvania, who said that he never could consent to any other compromise than the abandonment of their position by the seceders, and their return to the regular organization of the National Democracy. He could make no compromise with *disunionists* and disorganizers, who had perpetrated a fraud at Charleston, and come home with lies in their mouths. This was the spirit of the Convention, so that compromise was impossible, although several telegraphic dispatches passed between the two bodies, and Conference Committees, which never met, were appointed. After appointing an electoral ticket, and adopting a series of resolutions, the Convention, after a three days' harmonious session, adjourned *sine die*.

The spirit of the resolutions is as follows:

1. Reaffirms their unalterable purpose to maintain the principles, platform, and organization of the National Democratic Party.
2. Indorses the platform of principles adopted by the late National Convention at Baltimore.
3. Declares the proscription of National Democrats by the President, and his offer of bounties to deserters from the National organization, and extension of aid to Black Republicans through his officials, dependants and expectants, make him responsible for the unhappy consequences of LINCOLN's election, should that sad calamity befall the people of the Union.
4. Recognizes DOUGLAS and JOHNSON as the regular nominees of the National Democracy.
5 and 6. Eulogizes DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, and commends them to the suffrages of the people.
7. That while it is expected that the Electors nominated by this Convention, if chosen, will cast the vote of Virginia for the regular nominees of the Democratic Party—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON—they are yet instructed, in any and every event, to so cast the vote of the State as to defeat LINCOLN, or keep the election out of the House of Representatives, when the chances of his election are at least probable.

Another resolution invited Mr. DOUGLAS to visit the State, and another appointed a Committee of Ten to bear the greetings of this Convention to the Douglas North Carolina State Convention, which assembles on the 30th inst.

The doings of this Convention have given great satisfaction and spirit to the Douglas men throughout the Commonwealth. Ex-Senator FOOTE is stumping the State with good effect, and the visit of Judge DOUGLAS will create a *furore* of enthusiasm, and then the card of Gov. LETCHER, (soon to be published,) announcing his adhesion to DOUGLAS, will give thousands of votes to the "regular nominee," which he might not otherwise have received.

THE BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

The State Democratic Committee is composed of 15 members, and it appears that the call for this Convention was signed but by *five* of that number, so that the Douglas men consider the whole affair illegal. However, there was a large rally of delegates, and much enthusiasm. Senators MASON and HUNTER were present and participated in the proceedings, and made special addresses to the people. Senator MASON was offered the Presidency of the Convention, but declined, and Mr. WM. M. AMBLER, of Louisa, was appointed. The Convention continued its session for three days, but its business may be summed up in a few words.

They denied that they were *Disunionists*, and one of the principal speakers declared that there were not one hundred men in Virginia in favor of a dissolution of the Union. Their resolutions ratified the nomination and adopted the platform of the Maryland Institute Convention, repudiated Popular Sovereignty, and demanded Federal *protection* for Slavery instead—in favor of the admission of a State with or without Slavery, when its Constitution had been legally formed—repudiated the construction of a Pacific Railroad by Congress, and after much debate, passed a resolution, by a large majority, instructing the Electors to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, if by so doing they can be elected, but if they cannot be, then they are to vote as a unit, so as to defeat LINCOLN and HAMLIN. A resolution was also passed urging Messrs. HUNTER, MASON and WISE to canvass the State, and they will probably do so.

Thus, you perceive, the two wings of the hitherto harmonious Democracy are fairly and fiercely in the field against each other, every day adding bitterness to the contest; in the meantime, the Whig or opposition Party, confident of success, is actively engaged in every part of the State. In Richmond they are building a Club-house, large enough to hold 5,000 persons. It is to be dedicated on the 6th of September, and all the Bell and Everett Clubs of the State are expected to send large delegations, when there will be speeches by distinguished orators, any amount of bell-ringing, torchlight processions, music, fireworks and a good time generally.

The Democratic majority in this State, in harmonious times, is conceded to be about 10,000; but now, when the party is about equally divided, it is easy to foresee the result of the struggle; so you may confidently set down Virginia for BELL and EVERETT, notwithstanding the *Enquirer*, a few days ago, in an insane estimate, gave the State to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE by the usual majority of 10,000. V.

POLITICS IN MICHIGAN.

The Republicans Moving in Favor of Lincoln—No Chance for Douglas—The Congressional Nominations, &c.

Crrespondence of the New-York Times:

DETROIT, Saturday, Aug. 25, 1860.

It was generally supposed by the Democracy of this State, and in fact by many good Republicans, so great and so general was the disappointment at the defeat of Gov. SEWARD at Chicago, that the Republicans would enter into the contest with but small enthusiasm for "Old Abe," and that rail-splitting would be anything but popular, at least during the warm months. And had the leaders of the Douglas faction exhibited a decent regard for truth and veracity, and the amenities and courtesies of even a political warfare, such might have been the case. Michigan, the mother of the mighty party which holds in its hands the destinies of the Republic for the next four years, might have been content to give her electoral vote to the nominees of Chicago by a bare majority of ten or twelve thousand, and thought she was doing her whole duty. But from the first, the Democracy exhibiting a madness, which is the certain prelude to that destruction to which their gods are leading them, deemed it their policy to inaugurate the campaign by formally "Resolving" a series of lies in relation to the principles of the Republican Party and the conduct of the present Republican State Administration, so utterly reckless and so provokingly impertinent, that the indignation of the Republicans conquered their grief, and they recalled the fact which they were like to have forgotten, that they were struggling for the success of great principles, and that the elevation of any one man, even though he be WILLIAM H. SEWARD, is but a secondary object. And to-day the sons of Michigan are fully aroused—they are contesting the State with a spirit and enthusiasm which has not been equaled since the memorable campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too;" they have "gone in to win," and will not be satisfied with less than thirty thousand majority.

The Democracy play a good game of brag, but it is evident they are on their last legs and in November will be routed from the few strongholds which as yet they have retained in this State. They are divided here as elsewhere into two distinct parties and into a score of factions. The Breckinridge men are few but plucky, and they include most of the party leaders of the olden time, and what is of more importance, most of the moneyed men who formerly contributed their dollars, of which the Douglasites are now sorely in need. They are moreover united and harmonious. They have established an organ in this city, the Detroit *Democrat*, which is ably edited and has the dimes to back it till after election. They will hold their State Convention on the 29th inst. in this city, and expect delegations from every organized county in the State. The Douglas faction is the more numerous, but is discordant and divided. The foreign element in it is at war with the American. The Irish and Germans, in a regular meeting held in this city and numerously attended, unanimously repudiated the party nominee for member of the State Board of Education on account of his former Know-Nothing proclivities. The Americans threaten to retaliate and "cut" all the foreigners. The Democracy in the rural districts are terribly jealous of the city regency.

The country papers complain, and with good cause, that the State Central Committee is efficacious merely to enlarge the circulation of the Detroit *Free Press*. The Chairman of the Committee, S. D. ELWOOD, lives in Detroit, and is virtually *the Committee*, as he never consults any of the other members. He is cordially hated by the foreign population, and distrusted by the majority of the party. Two of the country members of the Committee have already resigned, and others are expected to follow suit before long.

So much for State politics. The Douglasites do not expect to elect a man on their ticket—each one of whom was nominated against his own earnest protest. BARRY, their nominee for Governor, sent in to the Convention his written refusal to accept the nomination. FENTON, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who ran for Governor in 1856, and was handsomely whipped by KINSLEY S. BINGHAM, was a member of the Convention. He was nominated and absolutely refused to accept, three several times. He entreated the Convention to put up some other unfortunate, but the nomination was forced upon him, and he was compelled to accept, and so on through the whole State ticket.

In two of the Congressional Districts, the Douglasites have some hopes of success. In the First District, at present represented by HON. WILLIAM A. HOWARD, than whom no better Republican walks the floor of Congress, the Republicans have unfortunately permitted the claims of locality to overshadow those of talent and availability, and nominated BRADLEY F. GRANGER, of Ann Arbor, at present Judge of Probate in Washtenau County. He is an honest, earnest Republican, and at home is popular. He is, however, very little known outside of his own county, and is by no means an interesting speaker. His opponent, HON. GEO. V. N. LOTHROP, is one of the first lawyers of Detroit, and one of the leading men of his party. He was a delegate to Charleston and Baltimore, (an advocate throughout of the nomination of DOUGLAS,) and represented Michigan on the Committee on Resolutions. He is an earnest, eloquent and popular speaker, utterly unscrupulous in his assertions on the stump, but a perfect gentleman in private life. He has always been a persistent bolter from party nominations, and it is said never voted a straight ticket in his life unless his own name was on it. He ran for Congress in 1856, and was confident of success, until a day or two after the election, when he found himself thoroughly beaten by Hon. WM. A. HOWARD. In 1852, he incurred the displeasure of the Catholic element of his party by his vehement opposition to the proposed division of the school money, and by a notorious bolt from the "regular" party ticket. He has ever since been endeavoring to regain his lost ground by indefatigable attendance at Catholic fairs, and invariable readiness to make oily speeches at Catholic celebrations; and although tolerably successful, his name will be scratched from numerous Irish tickets in November. Nevertheless, if the Breckinridge men make no Congressional nomination, the contest will be a close one, but if they carry out the whole programme, LOTHROP don't stand the ghost of a chance.

In the Fourth Congressional District, (at present represented by Hon. D. C. LEACH,) embracing in extent about half of the State, a very similar state of things exists. The Republican nominee, ROLAND E. TROWBRIDGE, is a plain, practical farmer, without much experience in or talent for public speaking. The Democratic nominee, E. H. THOMPSON, is an oily, wiry, experienced demagogue, with few superiors as a stump orator. He has been for many years a lobby agent of VANDERBILT'S, at Washington, and it is said that some $20,006 of VANDERBILT'S money will be spent in this district. He will run well, but can't be elected. Mr. TROWBRIDGE'S majority will not be large, but it will be a *majority*.

The Douglas faction hold their Convention for the nomination of County Officers in this county, to-day, at Dearborn, and it is anticipated are having a squally time. They are in an ugly dilemma. The Irish demand the nomination of one of their own number for Sheriff. If it is conceded to them he will be certainly defeated at the polls. If it is refused them, they will 'smash' the whole county ticket.

In our City of Detroit, the political parties are nearly equally divided. It is called a Democratic city, and perhaps is so when local influences are not brought to bear at the polls. In this, as in other cities, there is small choice in administrations. The parties, as far as city affairs are concerned, are like the two roads that lead to Bunkum.

"Stranger," said a native to an anxious inquirer, "you may take whichever of those roads you d—a please, and before you've gone two miles, you'll wish you'd taken the other." The citizens here

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The attempts that have been made to recover the Atlantic Telegraph Cable have proved how erroneously it was constructed. The heavy wire covering, twisted round the central core and meant to constitute the main stay of strength, was found to be quite rotten, while the copper wires and gutta-percha of the core were always in good condition. In some instances, the cable was lifted solely by the strength of the copper wires. In view of these facts, it is suggested by a London scientific journal that the cable has been prematurely abandoned. Owing to the rottenness of the wire covering it may be impossible to raise the cable, but if the core be sound it may be possible yet to work the line across the entire Atlantic.

—A Paris correspondent says that the opposition of England to the admission of Spain as a first class European Power has, for the present, put a stop to the movement. The ground of the British objection to Spain is that she is a notorious slave-holding and slave-trading State, and as such ought not to be admitted to the councils of the Great Powers.

—We recently published a statement to the effect that the African King of Dahomey intended sacrificing two thousand persons in honor of his deceased father, and floating a canoe in their blood. It would seem that this is not the first case in which Majesty has manifested his extreme filial devotion. Mr. FITZ-PATRICK, late Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, writes to the London *News*, and says that this very King, a few years ago, sacrificed four hundred persons on the grave of his mother.

—A number of deserters from the Papal army have signed a declaration in which they say their chiefs promised if they would not desert, that on the first outbreak of the slightest character at Perugia, the town should be given up to the soldiery for pillage. So much for the mercy and morality of the Papal service.

—In the last number of *Fraser's Magazine* the word "fast," as applicable to the fair sex, is defined as "a combination of the less intellectual pursuits of man with the less desirable attributes of women." The writer proceeds in his definition to say that "a fast girl can ride across country, smoke, shoot, play billiards, bet, and talk about dogs and horses in a truly edifying manner. She uses slang terms freely, and is defiant in manner. She wears shorter and more vivid petticoats, smaller hats, brighter feathers, boots with higher heels and more plentifully decorated with little brass rings than those of her slower contemporaries, and piques herself on 'reading anything.'"

—Mr. DION BOURCICAULT and Miss AGNES ROBERTSON have been engaged by Mr. WEBSTER, of the Adelphi Theatre, London, and are shortly to appear on the boards of that establishment.

—A new comedy has been written by SCRIBE, and will be produced at the opening of the season at the Français, Paris.

—An English paper says that JAMES COOPER, who was coachman and general attendant of the first NAPOLEON in St. Helena, is yet alive, and, in his eightieth year, is living at Plumstead. He has no pension and has to struggle hard "to keep the wolf from the door."

—It is asserted that Count CAVOUR has asked the sanction of the Sardinian Parliament for investing the King with dictatorial powers during the pending Italian war.

—The *Espano*, a Madrid paper, insists that Spain, from the interest she has in the maintenance of the Bourbon throne at Naples, ought not to remain an indifferent spectator of what is taking place in Italy.

—A late number of the *Constitutionnel* has an article on a transatlantic telegraph under purely French auspices. The Journal in question points out the advantages of a telegraphic cable between France and the United States, and says that a company engages, for the guarantee of a minimum revenue of 40,000 francs during fifty years, to lay down within three years a submarine electric telegraph cable between the coast of France and the United States with a station at Newfoundland, and another, if thought desirable, at one of the Azores.

—A monument is about being erected in honor to the memory of the late ROBERT STEPHENSON.

—A patriotic Welshman, who may be presumed to have plenty of time on his hands, has been making a collection of books printed in the Welsh language, and the number now reaches 3,000 volumes.

—M. JOBARD, a French *savant*, has astounded the scientific world. He has discovered a way of suspending animation, and also of bringing the dead back to life. He professes to be able to restore a drowned man after two days' immersion, and a frozen subject after ten years' "oblivion." Provided a culprit's neck be not broken, he can be brought back to life after hanging a whole day. M. JOBARD, with great sympathy for the "ills which flesh are heir to," suggests that medical men should immediately make themselves acquainted with the secret of his invention, so that the poor and unfortunate might be suspended till better times came around, and the victims of thwarted love may enjoy the forgetfulness of a prolonged catalepsy. A Commission has been named to examine M. JOBARD'S system of suspending animation.

—The Royal Society of Victoria, with the aid and sanction of the Colonial Government, have dispatched an expedition to explore the central wilds of Australia.

—A return, issued during the present month, states that the total number of steam vessels registered in Great Britain, before the 1st of January last, was 1,863, with a gross tonnage of 666,513.

—Several Englishmen have made themselves quite celebrated in GARIBALDI'S service. Col. PEARD, known as "the famous shot," was dubbed a Colonel at the capture of Messina. Col. DUNNE, who was one of "the Light Brigade" in their celebrated charge at Balaklava, and was decorated with the Victoria Cross, commands a corps in the Liberator's army; and our old acquaintance, Col. FORBES, of John Brown notoriety, is commandant of the town and fortress of Melazzo. Capt. STYLES, formerly belonging to the English Guards, and a Crimean campaigner, is now in London, recruiting for the Garibaldian service.

—A writer in the *Constitutionnel* shows that while, in 1859, France spent 125,000,000 francs on her navy, England spent 294,000,000; and that, in 1860, France spent 124,000,000 and England spent 320,500,000 francs. On the 1st of August inst., England had 63 steam ships-of-the-line, 41 steam-frigates, and 358 smaller steam vessels—making a total of 492. France had only a total of 268, of which 35 were ships-of-the-line, 38 frigates, and 193 smaller vessels. England has in service 199 sailing war vessels of all sizes, and France only 124. Furthermore, there are probably ten times as many vessels building on the English stocks as on the French stocks. It would appear from this that the English clamor about the "immense naval preparations of France" is very absurd.

—BLONDIN, or a man calling himself BLONDIN, has been recently making piles of money by rope-walking in Manchester, England. He performs the same feats that the genuine BLONDIN performs at Niagara, except that the scene, like the performer, is a mere imitation of the great original. The genuine, original, *bona fide* BLONDIN should enter a protest against this Manchester man for thus basely infringing upon his copyright.

—People are wondering who BERTANI is ever since the papers announced that, in consequence of his mission, Austria had made a hostile demonstration against Piedmont. BERTANI, then, is a Genoese physician, and GARIBALDI'S intimate friend and Lieutenant. He was left behind at Genoa to forward recruits and munitions of war, and all the reinforcements, by the aid of which GARIBALDI has been enabled to prosecute the war so vigorously, have been supplied by BERTANI. He is, moreover, a diplomat of the first order, and through him GARIBALDI has corresponded with King VICTOR EMANUEL. Hence the threatening attitude of Austria. It is said that BERTANI left Genoa on the night of the 8th inst. with one of the last expeditions for the Dictator, whose army now numbers 40,000 men. To meet this force FRANCIS II. can muster 80,000; but it is supposed that only the foreign mercenaries, (Swiss and Austrian) numbering in all about 12,000 troops, will remain loyal to the King.

—The potato disease has assumed serious proportions in many of the English counties.

—The *Augsburg Gazette* revives an old story that NAPOLEON seriously contemplates extending the French frontier in the direction of Belgium.

NAVAL REFORM.

An Aristocracy in the American Navy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the olden time, at the commencement of the chivalric era, when barbarian hordes swept over Western Europe and subdued it, certain rude titles were invented, which have descended to the present generation, but with far different significations from those which led to their adoption. The King, König, Can-ning, Able-man, or Ablest-man, was the chief of all, solely because these wild men of the strong hand and brave heart recognized his *ability*. The Duke, *dux*, or leader, did, in very truth, *lead* these resistless warriors in battle. The Marquis was, in very deed, the fierce and watchful guardian of the *marches*, limits, or borders of the conquered country, where they found a permanent home. The Earl, Jarl, Strongman, or its equivalent; the Count and his *vice*, or Viscount, actually governed the *counties*, and meted out such rough-and-ready justice as the rude sense of the times demanded. The Baron, viron, or *vir*, stood always ready to prove his *manhood*, on best of his feudal chief. These titles, therefore, were not simply those of an empty rank; but that rank was legitimately and properly the emblem of authority and power. Subsequently, when, by long occupation of the country, the necessity of maintaining each nation in a constant state of purely military organization had become less,—when kingcraft, oftentimes degenerated into the *ability* only of hiding the want of fitness for the office; when *leadership* was only profitable in political intrigue; when the defence of the *frontiers* and the civil jurisdiction of the *counties* became severally the specialties of the soldier and the lawyer; when *manhood* was displaced by effeminacy—then these various grades of rank lost their original military significance and aptitude, and became the distorted shams which were repudiated by the patriotic framers of our Constitution. Rank, divested of authority, was justly deemed by them a meaningless absurdity—a shadow without the substance—an offence in the sight of God and man. Rank, the *emblem* of authority, (as the uniform is the emblem of rank,) was preserved only in the military and naval services of the country, where, as yet, the ingenuity of mankind has failed to discovery any mode of maintaining efficiency without it; but, even there it was confined within the proper limits—namely, to those who were obliged to exercise command. No personal vanity was to be tickled—no childish desire for precedence was to be gratified; the sole object was to enforce the rightful and needful authority of those upon whom the discipline and efficiency of the service entirely depended. But within the last fifteen years, the teachings of history and the wisdom of our forefathers has been disregarded, and surgeons, pursers and steam engineers, have received (by Executive orders, confirmed by legislative enactment) a military rank which could only have been based upon personal considerations, and in granting which, the real efficiency of the service has been seriously impaired, and the first step toward the establishment of an aristocracy has been taken. Let us look for a moment at the practical operation of all this, and see its general effect. This rank confers upon the non-combatants the inestimable privilege of getting into a boat last, and of getting out again first, according to immemorial naval etiquette; it compels a sentry, when they pass his post, to come to a "present," instead of a "carry" arms; it entitles them to walk first in a funeral, or other military procession, and thus, no doubt, tickles the natural vanity of the man, makes him more contented with his position, and *possibly* (?) induces a better class of men to enter these grades. So much in its favor; but this is hardly enough to justify its other natural consequences. It is not contended that this rank is necessary for the proper performance of their duties—or, at all events, that plea is expressly disclaimed by the Government, in the proviso which says, this rank "confers no authority to exercise military command;" but it is purely and simply a prostitution of military rank to the personal gratification of certain classes of men, who are not entitled to it upon any grounds whatever; it is creating a lot of fictitious commanders and lieutenants, without regard to their functions in the same way that kings, dukes, &c., have been selected, without reference to ability, leadership, manhood, or anything else—*except favoritism*. How long will it be before this system is extended, so as to embrace other civil officers of the Government?—before Postmasters, Custom-house officers, and the like are to have an assimilated rank with officers of the navy? When, for example, those whose salary amounts to $2,000 shall rank with lieutenants, those on $3,000 with commanders, and those on $4,000 with captains, with the privilege of wearing the respective uniforms? In the Old World, where conservatism is, and always has been, the ruling principle, it required ages to transform the old military titles into those of empty honor, but in this age of steam and electricity, and in our progressive country, it cannot be supposed that so much time will be required for so insignificant an object. It is a fair subject of surprise that it has not been already accomplished. All this is very fine fun for the "outsiders" who have the rank without any of its drawbacks, but how about those others who have the *real* rank, together with the responsibilities and labors belonging to it? Aside from all question of direct insubordination, or assumption of independence on the part of those clothed with this fictitious rank towards the legal authorities of the ship, (and a word or two *might* be said, with emphasis, upon this subject also,) it will hardly be denied, by any man in his senses, that the natural and actual result of this measure has been to impair, by comparison, the needful authority of commanders, lieutenants, masters and passed midshipmen. Under the old system, all due personal deference was shown to the officers of the now ennobled grades, and the most that can be said to the contrary is that the exceptions proved the rule. But this bogus nobility, with its forced precedence and with its imitation of our uniform even, is surely not without its effect upon the simple minds of sailors and coal-heavers; and whereas they formerly saw the lieutenant of a ship standing next in rank, as well as authority, to the captain, they now find three sham-commanders thrust in between, and, as a natural result, their respect and consequent obedience are materially diminished. So, also, they may see the commander of a ship forced, on certain occasions, to yield precedence to his immediate subordinates. As for the poor passed-midshipmen, they have to stand aside for everybody. "Jack" fails to comprehend this strange anomaly. Now, all this is no mere personal question; if it were, its effect upon the contentment of the sea-officers should have been taken into consideration, as well as upon that of the civil officers, and all hands should have been made commanders at once. But it is a direct blow upon the discipline of the navy: and it is only for the preservation of their rightful and necessary authority to "exercise military command," that the officers of the line resent it, and desire its immediate and entire repeal. As for the question of instituting a *far-niente* nobility in the navy, if the American people wish it, let them have it by all means; but let the ranks be assimilated to that of Postmasters, members of Congress, or some other civil officers; and let the rank and authority of those who do all the work of disciplining the crew, and preparing them for battle, remain intact, as of old. Let us have no more dukes without leadership, and no more commanders without command. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to add that this article has been written by AN OLD FOGEY.

The Cooper Union Reading-Room.

OFFICE OF THE COOPER UNION, FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with pleasure the remarks in the TIMES, *Tribune* and *World* on the Woman's Library. Feeling a sincere interest in its success, I trust that the results will justify the persevering efforts which have been made to secure its establishment. The more numerous the public libraries and reading-rooms of this City, the more their value will be appreciated.

I fear, however, that your remarks may mislead the public as to the nature of the reading-room and classes of the Cooper Union. They are entirely free; no charge for admission being made to any person, whether male or female. Persons of both sexes have largely attended all the classes, and it is but right to record the fact that the attainments of the female pupils, even in practical science, were quite equal to those of the male pupils, while the general tone of the classes was undoubtedly elevated by the presence of the softer sex.

The reading-room will be reopened in September, and every effort will be used to make it an agreeable and profitable place of resort for all persons, of both sexes, who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity for gratuitous instruction. The classes will open in October. ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

Toledo as a Grain Port.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice constant reference in your Money column to the receipt of grain at Chicago, and the business done on the roads leading to that great shipping point, and in your paper of the 20th inst. the receipts of grain on one day by the Chicago and Galena Railroad, (the largest grain carrying road,) were thought worthy of special mention, amounting to 30,942 bushels of all kinds.

Now, a few figures in regard to the business of this point, and the roads leading to it, may occasionally be of interest, and will show that Toledo is second only to Chicago as a grain centre west of Buffalo, and the comparison with Chicago is far from discreditable.

The receipts by the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, Aug. 13, were, of

Wheat	40,523
Corn	12,640
Total	53,163

being over 2,000 bushels in excess of the receipts of the Chicago and Galena Road, above referred to. The number of cars of freight brought in that day on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad was 212.

For the same week the business of the road was as follows:

	Bushels.	Cars.		Bushels.	Cars.
14th	24,568	72	17th	44,023	148
15th	34,837	142	18th	43,124	116
16th	31,132	110	20th	44,766	175

This is a fair average of the business now doing on the Toledo and Wabash Road, which will undoubtedly continue substantially the same till the close of navigation.

The total receipts at Toledo on the day last named were: 132,478
Shipments: 118,472
Sales wheat: 62,000

As a comparison between 1859 and 1860 the figures are as follows:

Receipts Toledo and Wabash Railroad in all August, 67,976 bushels wheat.

Of corn I have not the figures.

Receipts Toledo and Wabash Railroad, first 14 days, August, 1860:

Wheat, bushels	240,966
Corn, bushels	131,096
Total	372,062

It is believed that the receipts by this road, of grain, in August, 1860, will reach about 1,000,000 bushels—the pressure upon the ability of the road to carry off the products rather increasing than diminishing. W. B.

Kidnappers at Work in Chicago.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* tells of two unsuccessful attempts at kidnapping recently made in that city. A party of four men, on Tuesday last, engaged a hackman to take a party to a railroad station three miles out of the city, promising to pay him $50 for the job. It leaked out, however, that some colored persons who had been drugged were to be of the company, and officers attached to the City Marshal's establishment succeeded in frustrating the project. On the same day, BILL, a colored man, who had recently come to Chicago with his two children—ANDREW and MARTHA—was persuaded by the man for whom he had been to work to take a ride out of the city with him. BILL was soon got under the influence of liquor, and speedily lost all consciousness. When he came to himself he was still asleep in the wagon in which he had been riding, his companion having left him. He thought it best to make his way home as rapidly as possible, taking with him a small parcel which was lying in the bottom of the vehicle. This package he ascertained was a bottle of chloroform, and around it was this document:

$500,

Chicago Ill, aug 21st 1860.

the day that Bill andrew and martha is sold I promice to pay to ——— or order five hundred dollars for his services rendered in ketching and transporting the above mentioned Bill andrew and Martha to St Louis or some other Market. I also agree to pay ———'s expences from the time he left St Louis untel he jets back

witness my bond and seal

When BILL saw the city papers, next day, he knew why it was that his master had left him alone in the wagon, after having been so attentive to him.

THE WAR UPON THE INDIANS.—Letters to the Leavenworth, K. T. *Times*, dated at the Camp on Platte River, two miles west of Fort Kearney, Aug. 10, give details of the progress of the Southern Column of the Kioway Expedition. The expedition left the Camp on Arkansas River on the 28th. On the 6th it came up with a party of Indians numbering nearly 500, at Supper Creek. In the skirmish which ensued a number of them were killed, with but trifling loss to the expedition. On the day that the letter was written it was reported that 1,500 Kioways had just crossed the Platte River with 1,000 head of extra ponies. A battle was soon expected.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

JURISDICTION—THE LINE BETWEEN STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

Judge NELSON has sent down decisions in the two following cases argued before him last Fall:

NELSON, C. J.—*John Poag and others* vs. *The Steamboat McDonald.*—This is a libel filed in the Court below to recover damages to a canal boat while in tow of the *McDonald*, on the North River, from Albany to the City of New-York. The steamboat was engaged in the business of towing between these two places. The canal boat was wrecked at Vanwie's Point, some six miles below Albany, through an alleged fault of the tug. The Court dismissed the libel for want of jurisdiction.

It is conceded that if the libel is to be regarded as founded in contract, it must fall within the case of Allen vs Newbury, and Maguire vs. Card (21 How. p. 244, 248.) But it is insisted that the suits are founded in tort for the wrongful injury to the canal-boat, she having been forced upon the rocks by the negligence and carelessness of the *McDonald*. In our view of the question, it is quite immaterial whether we assume the libel to be in contract or tort. In either aspect, the Court below had no jurisdiction. The foundation principle is, that the State Governments have exclusive cognizance of their purely internal trade and commerce, and hence that the Federal Government is excluded therefrom. The grant of power on this subject to the latter is, "To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States." This clause has been expounded by the highest authority under the constitution as not embracing the exclusively internal trade of the States. The regulation of this trade must then depend upon State legislation, and upon State legislation alone. And if the District Court, upon which exclusive admiralty power has been conferred in the Federal Government, should assume jurisdiction, it would be a jurisdiction to administer the local and municipal laws of the State, which is inconsistent with and repugnant to the principles of admiralty proceedings as they exist under the constitution and laws of Congress. For the jurisdiction thus assumed would necessarily be governed and regulated, contracted or enlarged, according to the existing local and municipal laws of the State. We confess we have never seen any answer to this view of the objection to admiralty cognizance of the purely internal trade and commerce of the States. And the objection is just as applicable to the cases of tort as of contract; each is under the local legislation of the State. A case of extreme delay in the proposition is equally true, namely, that all cases growing out of foreign commerce, or commerce among the several States, and which are in their nature and character of admiralty cognizance, whether the cases relate to persons or property, or whether the tort or contract are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, which has been conferred on the District Court. The determination of this class of cases depends, not upon the local and municipal laws of the States, but upon the more comprehensive principles of maritime and international law, modified and controlled by the Constitution, laws of Congress, and treaties.

So far as respects the regulation of foreign commerce, and commerce among the States, there can be no conflict between Federal and State tribunals as to jurisdiction. For it is quite clear that, inasmuch as Congress possesses the paramount power of legislation over the subject, it may not only pass laws regulating it, but may constitute tribunals to administer those laws.

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States and treaties."—(Art. 3, §2.)

The contested question of admiralty jurisdiction, except as it respects the internal trade of the States, does not concern the jurisdiction of State tribunals; as, independently of this internal commerce, the whole subject (foreign commerce, and commerce among the States) belongs to the Federal Government, and is subject to its regulation; and, consequently, within the above clause of the Constitution, the Federal Court, upon which the power to administer the laws has been conferred, possesses the appropriate jurisdiction. Any dispute that may arise under the existing arrangement of the judicial power, involves simply the question whether the District Court of the United States shall administer the law, or some other Federal court on the common law side, instead of in Admiralty.

In some of the earlier cases in which the Admiralty jurisdiction has been zealously and elaborately contested, the encroachment upon State jurisdiction and State laws constituted one of the prominent objections. Another was the substitution of civil law and its form of proceedings for the common law and the statutes of the States. (5 How., 470, 490, 496, 500; Woodbury, J., 6 ib., 397; 414 Daniel, J.)

These objections so far as the States are concerned are certainly without any foundation. For the tribunals, modes of proceeding, and rules of decision, depend upon the authority and direction of the Federal Government; and any questions that may arise in respect to them must be settled by that authority. Congress shall have power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States"—and "the judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties"—"to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction," &c.

This question of sovereignty, which has been drawn into the controversy concerning the admiralty jurisdiction, as between the States and Federal Government, of course did not enter into that carried on in England. Both the common law and admiralty powers of the respective tribunals depended there upon the same authority, the Parliament of England. The struggle was between contesting tribunals for power under the same government; and with few exceptions, whichever tribunal in the end should take cognizance of the case, it was but to administer the same system of laws; for in England, even when cognizance was taken by the common law courts of cases maritime in their nature, they applied the law of the seas as the rule of decision.

So, in this country, under the Constitution of the United States, whatever Federal tribunal should take cognizance of maritime cases, or cases maritime in their nature, whether of common law or admiralty, it would be obliged to administer, generally speaking, the same system of jurisprudence.

We have said, and we think we have shown, that the tribunals of the States, under our system of government, have no interest in this controversy concerning the admiralty jurisdiction, nor can it be affected by the laws of the States. We agree that, under the Constitution and laws of Congress, the question may be appropriately agitated in the judicial tribunals of the Federal Government, the same as it was in England; and the line of jurisdiction, whatever it may be, whether of admiralty or of common law cognisance, in the Federal Government, under the clause in the Constitution conferring upon it the power over foreign commerce, and commerce between the States, must depend ultimately upon the legislation of Congress; and the same clause, by necessary implication, fixes the line of jurisdiction in the States, as all power over the subject, outside of this grant, is left to the States,—in other words, remains where it existed before the adoption of the Constitution, and comprehends jurisdiction over all their exclusively internal trade and commerce. By adhering to this line there need be no conflict between the two systems of government. The purely domestic concerns of the States are left to their own regulation; those foreign, or which concern sister States, are subject to the regulation of the Federal Government.

In the working of our complex system there may be, at times, apparent difficulties; but when brought to the test of the Constitution, the paramount law, they disappear. As an instance, a foreign ship, or one trading between different States, may be found in the internal waters of a State, and meet there a vessel engaged in its purely internal trade, each under the regulation of a different and conflicting system of law, proceeding from different sovereignties; and where a collision is imminent, or may have occurred, and the question arises which system is to govern, the Constitution settles it. "This Constitution, and all laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties, &c., shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges, in every State, shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

We are satisfied the decree of the Court below in denying jurisdiction in the case was right, and should be affirmed.

For appellant, Messrs. Platt, Gerard & Buckley; for appellees, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The Hudson River Steamboat Company vs. *The Barge Atlantic.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel in this case was filed to recover compensation for towing the barge on the North River between the ports of New-York and Albany. The Court below dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, the case falling within the principle of the cases of Allen *vs.* Newbury, and Maguire *vs.* Card, (21 How. 244, 248.)

This was hardly denied on the argument; but the counsel desired the Court to review these cases, and insisted that a towing contract was not necessarily embraced within them.

We agree with the Court below that there is no ground for a distinction, and that the same direction must be given. See also opinion in the case of Poag and others *vs.* Steamboat *McDonald*, argued with the above case.

Decree of Court below affirmed.

For appellants, Mr. Van Santvoord; for appellees, Messrs. Stoughton & Harrington.

Discharged from Arrest.

Stephen A. Baker et al. vs. *Henry C. Cornish.*—This was a motion before Justice SUTHERLAND to discharge the defendant from arrest. The plaintiffs claimed that the defendant came to them and purchased a bill of goods amounting to $662 13 for cash. At the time of purchase the defendant paid $332 on account, but as plaintiffs alleged, the defendant refused to pay the remainder. It was also alleged that at the time of the purchase the defendant made false representations as to his solvency. The defendant now asked to be discharged, as, by the morning papers, it appeared that the purchase was for cash, and therefore there could have been no false representations to obtain credit.

The Judge granted the motion and discharged the order of arrest.

H. H. Morange for plaintiffs; Wm. E. Robinson for defendant.

Commencement of the Battle.

In re John Stanley.—The petitioner in this case was convicted before the Court of Special Sessions and sentenced to three months' confinement. He now applied to Justice INGRAHAM to be discharged, on the ground of having been tried by two Justices, instead of three, which the recent decision of Judge Sutherland has declared to be void. The Judge concluded to decide the case upon written points to be submitted.

Decisions.

The following decisions have been made by Justice SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

Carl Ehmer vs. *Henry Bull.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs to either party.

Sarah Stothard vs. *Alfred Walter et al.*—The orders, copies of which are annexed to the motion papers, marked A and B vacated, and the plaintiff let in to oppose the motion in which these orders were made, the same to be restored to the motion calendar, on payment of $10 costs of offering this motion.

Brewster Woodhull vs. *Jacob N. Keeler.*—The defendant's default must be opened, and the cause restored to the Special Circuit Calendar for trial, the judgment to stand as security merely, and the plaintiff to have the benefit of the bond, without costs to either party on the motion, and without any other condition.

Medad S. Morris vs. *David Johnson.*—Motion to grant or continue injunction against judgment debtor denied, without costs.

The People, &c. vs. *James Decue.*—Writ allowed.

The People, &c., vs. *Nicholas Miller.*—Writ allowed.

Jehoida J. Eagleton vs. *Jas. H. Suydam.*—Motion granted, in part.

Stephen A. Baker, et al. vs. *Henry C. Cornish.*—Order of arrest vacated, and defendant discharged from custody, without costs to either party.

In the Special Term of the Common Pleas Judge BRADY has rendered the following decisions:—

Broderick vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Case served to stand on payment of $10 costs.

The Fire Department vs. *Macomber &c.*—Motion denied, &c.

Seavers vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—Motion granted, &c.

Dorland vs. *Rice.*—Objections overruled, &c.

Decker vs. *Henry.*—Order vacated on condition.

Lathy vs. *Betz.*—Leave granted to make a case, on payment of $100 costs.

Williams vs. *Tilford.*—Stay denied.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 28.

$1,500	Ohio St. 6s, 1870	108	10	Artisans' Bank	99½
2,000	do 1868	113½	200	Har. R. Pref	s30 46⅝
1,000	do	113	300	do	b3 46
2,000	Indiana State 5s	90⅜	30	Stonington R	72
3,000	N. Car. State 6s	99	50	Mich. Cen. R	b60 73
5,000	Missouri State 6s	81½	250	do	72⅜
10,000	Tennessee 6s	90⅛	100	do	s10 72
11,000	N. Y. Central 6s	96	50	do	s60 71⅝
2000	Erie R. Con. Bs.	71 5⅝	150	do	72
4000	Hud. Riv. S. F. Bs.	101	150	do	71½
2000	Har. R. 1st M. Bs.	98	5	N. J. Cent. R	113
1000	Mich. Cen. R. Sect.		200	M. So. & N. Ia. R	21⅜
	M. S. & N. Ind. Bs.	100	100	do	b30 23
1000	Mich. So. 2d M. Bs.	65⅝	100	do	21⅝
2000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	81	100	M. S. & N. I. g. s.	s60 45⅝
3000	LaC. & Mil. L. G. B.	23	200	do	b60 46⅞
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. s p. c.	b100	20	do	46⅝
20	Union Bank	103½	100	do	46⅞
10	Bank of S. of N. Y.	101	50	do	s60 45⅞
41	Am. Ex. Bank	103	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	86¼
100	Metropolitan Bank	112⅜	50	do	s30 86⅜
50	Cum. Coal Pref	15⅜	50	do	86½
50	do	15	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R	40½
4	Continental Bank	103	100	Galena & Chic. R	79⅛
200	New-York Cen. R	84⅜	200	do	79¼
750	do	84⅛	100	do	79⅜
700	do	b60 84⅝	50	do	b10 79½
100	do	b10 84½	50	do	s30 79
100	do	s10 84⅜	500	do	79⅝
300	do	b30 84⅜	150	do	s30 79⅝
50	Erie Railroad	28⅛	200	do	b30 79⅝
150	do	28⅜	300	do	b30 80
450	do	b10 28⅜	100	do	b60 80⅜
350	do	28⅜	100	do	b60 80
200	do	s30 28	100	do	b10 79⅞
100	Hud. River R	b60 58⅜	50	Clev. & Toledo R	46½
100	do	b60 59	350	do	46⅝
100	do	s30 58⅛	800	do	47
100	do	s30 58	50	Chi. & R. Isl. R.	b10 82⅝
50	do	58	250	do	82¾
100	do	b3 57⅜	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	b60 80
100	do	b3 57⅛	20	do	88½
650	Harlem Railroad	17⅝	100	do	89
200	do	b3 18	450	Mil. & Miss. R	14⅜
100	do	b30 18	100	do	b60 15¾

SECOND BOARD.

$2,500	Ill. C. R. Bonds	96⅞	250	Harlem R. Pref.	b60 47
1,000	LaC. & M. G. B.	23	150	do	b60 46⅞
50	Del. & H. Canal Co.	94	200	do	46
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	b10 80	50	Reading Railroad	48
50	do	80	200	do	48⅛
50	do	79⅜	200	do	46⅜
500	New-York Cen. R.	84⅜	250	Chicago & R. I. R.	82¼
100	do	s30 84⅝	300	Mich. Cen. R.	s10 72
100	do	b30 85	300	do	b3 72
50	do	s3 84⅜	100	do	b30 72⅛
100	Hudson River R.	58	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	b10 22¾
350	Erie Railroad	28⅞	200	do	s30 22
100	do	b60 29⅜	250	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	46⅜
50	do	s30 28⅝	50	do	s60 46
100	do	29	250	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	87⅛
400	Harlem Railroad	18	100	Gal. & Chic. R	79⅞
100	do	17⅞	200	do	80
220	Cleve. & Toledo R.	47⅛			

New-York Mining Board, Aug. 28.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Copper F. M. Co.	10⅜	11⅜	Quincy	37½	39
Central	8	8½	Rockland	26	—
Hancock	5	5¾	Superior	3⅞	4½
Isle Royale	11	11⅝	Hamilton	1	2
Menard	4⅜	—	Columbian	2½	3
Minnesota	36	39	Gardiner Hill	5¾	7½
National	2¼	—	Guilford	2⅞	3½
North Cliff	56	59	North State	1⅝	2⅜
Pewabic	49	—	Silver Hill	1¾	1¾
Pittsburgh	56	59	Del. & Hudson	93	94¾

The sales were:

100	Rockland	b60	25⅛	300	Gardner b60	7½
200	Silver Hill	b60	1¾	200	North State b60	2
50	Central	s60	8½	200	Hancock	5

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 28—P. M.

The Stock Exchange recovered to-day the firm and steady tone which was partially lost on the dealings of yesterday, and prices leave off ½ ₱ cent. higher on most of the speculative shares this afternoon. The business at the early Board was to a moderate amount only. There was a fair demand for New-York Central shares at 84⅛@⅜ cash, and 84⅜ buyers' option, followed by calls at 84⅛@⅜ in the afternoon, and the price closing 84⅛ cash, and 84⅜, seller 30 days, in the afternoon. The sellers against the market made rather a formidable demonstration against Galena and Chicago, which stock has risen of late about 20@22 ₱ cent. The price yesterday afternoon was depreciated to 79⅛@79¼ ₱ cent., and on the opening of business this morning 79 ₱ cent. was accepted. The fall brought forward buyers quite freely and 80 ₱ cent was paid cash, and 80⅛, buyer 90 days, before the close of the day. A similar result followed yesterday's decline on Cleveland and Toledo, Illinois Central, Erie and Michigan Southern, and the General Share list this afternoon, with few exceptions, closed higher than on Monday, as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
N. Y. Central	84	84⅛	Galena	79⅛	80
Erie	28⅞	29	Mich. Central	72	71⅞
Hudson	58⅜	57⅛	Mich. Southern	22	22⅛
Harlem	18	18	Toledo	46	47
Reading	45⅛	46⅛	Rock Island	82¼	82¼
Panama	125	124½	Illinois Central	86¼	87⅛

The State Stocks were higher on Tennessees and Ohios, and steady on Missouris. The Railway Bond list rose ½ ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Construction Bonds, and a further demand at 96 ₱ cents. was shown for New-York Central 6 ₱ cents. The demand for Erie shares was partially influenced by the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western connection to Jamestown, and also by the private telegraphic dispatches from London, per the Quebec steamer, of increased firmness in that market. The general Share market at the Second Board this afternoon displayed much firmness, but soon after the sellers for the decline renewed their offers to make contracts ahead at a concession from the cash bids, and the final dealings displayed a pretty sharp contest between the *Bulls* and *Bears* for the control of the market.

A moderate business was done in the Foreign Exchanges for the *Persia*, to-morrow, at 109⅞ on London and 5f. 14⅞ on Paris. The engagements of Specie amount to about half a million of dollars. The market for money, to-day, continued fairly active among the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. In Discounts, no change of rates is quoted outside of Bank; the mercantile demand, as a general remark, being moderate at or within the Bank rate of 7 ₱ cent.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,297,938	$1,248,531	$2,021,402
Previously repor'd	41,201,639	41,636,325	56,572,056
Since Jan. 1	$42

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ CENTS a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TEN DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of Twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "Publishers NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS—GYMNASTIC TOURNAMENT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WINTER GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—PROF. ANDERSON'S MAGICAL SOIREES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WIFE'S SECRET.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE BLACKSMITH OF ANTWERP—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER—HOW'S YOUR UNCLE?

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WEEN JUVENILE COMEDIANS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo'sSaloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, No. 659 Broadway—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The American State Council assembled at Schenectady yesterday, pursuant to a call issued by Gen. SCROGGS, the President. A large number of delegates were present—divided, however, into two classes: one, led by ERASTUS BROOKS, AMOS H. PRESCOTT and JESSE C. DANN, in favor of BELL and EVERETT; and the other, led by Messrs. SCROGGS, LOWNSBURY, HUESTED and others, favoring LINCOLN and HAMLIN for the Presidency. The Bell and Everett men were largely in the majority, and eventually had everything their own way. A preliminary caucus was held by them, at which a Committee was appointed to wait on Gen. SCROGGS and request him to resign, but this request he declined to comply with. He also declined various other propositions made by them, in consequence of which it was resolved to meet in Convention with Gen. SCROGGS as President, but to take the business immediately into their own hands. As soon as the regular Convention was called to order a scene of the most ludicrous confusion commenced, which was only ended by the resignation of the Chair by Mr. SCROGGS, who, with his friends, left the Convention. Business then proceeded uninterruptedly, Gen. PRESCOTT being called to preside. A Committee on Credentials and Permanent Officers was appointed, who reported, of course, in favor of giving seats only to those who approved of the union with the Douglas Democracy on an electoral ticket, which union was fully indorsed. Gen. PRESCOTT was selected as President for the ensuing year, and JESSE C. DANN as Vice-President. A State Committee of fifteen was also appointed. The question of suitable candidates to be supported for the State officers was referred to the State Committee, with power. Gen. SCROGGS and the other seceding members subsequently met at another hall, and effected a separate organization, of which Mr. SCROGGS was elected President for the ensuing year, and Mr. DUGANNE Vice-President. The action of the other body was denounced, and all union with the Democracy was deprecated. A full report of the proceedings will be found elsewhere.

Ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT addressed about three hundred BELL and EVERETT men, at the Union head-quarters, No. 654 Broadway, last evening. He took occasion to defend the Union electoral ticket, now before the people in this State, and denied that there was any truth in the report that all the votes of this State were to be cast for DOUGLAS in the electoral college, should the Union ticket be successful. He urged that the Republicans were in a minority in the State, and that a combination of the opposition forces was necessary to prevent New-York from being misrepresented as in favor of a sectional candidate. He expressed the opinion that there is a probability of New-York being carried against the Republicans, and therefore, a possibility that BELL and EVERETT may be chosen by the House of Representatives in the event of a failure to elect by the people, or that in the failure to elect by the people or the House of Representatives, EDWARD EVERETT may be chosen by the Senate. The address was listened to attentively, and frequently applauded.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, of Ohio, spoke before the Young Men's Republican Union last evening, and showed the identity of the principles of the Republican Party with those of the old Whig Party, to which he formerly belonged.

Senator DOUGLAS delivered an address at Petersburgh, Va., last evening, which was listened to by a large and enthusiastic crowd, gathered from all the country around. He denounced the President and the Breckinridge Party, and asserted the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty to be the only true one for the Democratic Party. BRECKINRIDGE'S chances in Virginia are sensibly lessening under the sledge-hammer blows of the Little Giant.

The ball given to the Prince of Wales in Montreal on Monday night was a magnificent affair. It took place in a building specially erected for the purpose by private enterprise, and which was arranged in a very tasteful manner. The Prince danced twenty-one times, and did not leave the ball-room until 4 o'clock in the morning. Yesterday he visited Dickinson's Landing, C. W., and attended a musical festival in the evening. The letter of our special correspondent at Montreal gives full details of the proceedings incident to the landing at that city, the opening of the Crystal Palace, and the inauguration of the Victoria Bridge.

A vessel was brought into the port of Norfolk yesterday which was captured on the Coast of Africa by the U. S. steamer *Mystic*, on suspicion of being a slaver. She is believed to be the brig *Triton*, though her name is not definitely known. She is said to have cleared from New-Orleans in March last and to have changed her captain and crew in Cuba. Her crew will be detained as witnesses.

Another indignation meeting of property owners on Fifty-second-street was held last evening, in reference to the violation of the contract for paving that portion of the street lying between Ninth and Twelfth avenues. A resolution was passed mutually pledging the owners of property affected by the fraud, to defend their rights to the extent of the law, and providing a necessary fund for that purpose.

Judge INGRAHAM'S recent ruling in reference to the decisions of Police Justices in the Court of Special Sessions, declaring that where they are rendered when less than three occupy the bench they are illegal, is likely to cause considerable trouble and extra work for the Courts. Another prisoner made application to Judge INGRAHAM yesterday, in the Supreme Court, for a discharge from confinement, on the ground that he was tried by only two justices. Judge INGRAHAM reserved his decision.

The Stock Market yesterday recovered its steady tone, and prices were ½ @ ¾ cent. higher than on Monday afternoon. New-York Central, 84½; New-York and Erie, 29 @ ¾ cent. No change in Money rates. The demand among the Stock Brokers continues fairly active.

A very good demand prevailed for Flour, Wheat and Corn at firmer prices. Provisions were in better request; Pork advanced. Sugars were inquired for. Rice was more sought after, as was likewise Cotton, the latter mainly by spinners. Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Fish, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Tallow and Whisky were quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Spirits Turpentine and Tobacco. Other branches of trade remained as previously represented.

RETURNING TO THE CITY.—The Fall business begins to revive. The City is crowded with strangers. The crowds about the hotels look as if a mass meeting was being held at their doors. The places of amusement are thronged. Merchants are preparing for their annual harvest, and everything indicates the approach of an excellent business season. Fashion, however, has not yet returned. The season at the watering-places is later than usual. Saratoga continues to be crowded, though from the cooler sea-exposures of Newport there is a more general flight homeward. The Fifth-avenue houses are still closed, and will be for a fortnight longer. Most of the people who crowd the streets and theatres are strangers—business men from the West, or Southerners returning from their Northern tour. When the Prince arrives, we shall doubtless have still another rush from the country.

Objections of the Union Electoral Committee to the Republicans.

We have said that the main point in the Address of the Union Electoral Committee, was their statement of the substantial similarity of their views on the Slavery question with those of the Douglas men, by way of accounting for their uniting with them in one Electoral ticket. They proceed to admit that they have no expectation of the success of DOUGLAS or of BELL, and that this union is formed not in the hope of electing them, but of defeating LINCOLN, and thus throwing the election into the House. They admit that there will be evils connected with such a result; but without specifying what these evils are, they proceed to say that they will be less than the evils of the election of Mr. LINCOLN, which they equally fail to specify.

They do, however, make two charges against the Republican Party as an excuse for their course, and on these, especially the latter of them, they "are willing to rest the defence of their resistance to Republicanism, and of their union to defeat it."

Let us look, therefore, a little at these grounds of action which these thirty gentlemen set up, and examine whether their charges are tenable, as against the Republican Party, and whether they furnish good reason for the course of action proposed.

The first charge which they make is this:

"If Mr. LINCOLN should be chosen President, allowing him to divide equally the Northern votes, which, with four candidates running, is more than he could do, there would still be against him the unbroken South, comprising not less than one million of voters, even after we have deducted the Germans of St. Louis, and a few scattering voters, mainly of Northern origin, in the border States. A sectional President, elected by a *minority of one million of the people*, is an anomaly that our fathers never contemplated!"

Now it seems to us that "our fathers" must be held to have contemplated whatever is a natural result of the system which they established. They provided that the person who received a majority of the electoral votes should be President, and that the Electors should be appointed by each State, "in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." The State Legislatures have directed the manner of choosing Electors, and if Mr. Lincoln shall receive a majority of the votes of the Electors so chosen, his election cannot be said to be "an anomaly," or "not contemplated by the Fathers." If it is an anomaly, it certainly will not be a novelty. We need go no further back than 1854 to find an instance of a precisely similar character. The number of votes cast for Mr. BUCHANAN was 1,838,232; for Mr. FREMONT 1,314,514, and for Mr. FILLMORE 874,707. The Fremont and Fillmore vote together is 2,216,221, leaving Mr. BUCHANAN in a minority of 377,989. It is true that great evils resulted from the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, but we never heard it intimated that these evils arose from his being elected by a minority of the people. We always supposed, and we think most people will agree with us, that those evils arose, not from his having received so few votes, but from his having received so many.

But, assuming that there are evils resulting from the election of a President by a minority, and that Mr. LINCOLN cannot get a majority of the votes, it appears to us that the argument is still more valid against the election of either of the other candidates. The Committee cannot expect to get a majority of the popular vote for their Union ticket. Assuming that the Republican vote is no heavier now than in 1854, and that the opposing vote is as heavy, how can they divide their two million and a half of votes among the three candidates so as to give any one of them more than the Republican vote of a million and a quarter? To effect that result, two of the three must be much weaker than they seem to us to be. So that the argument which these thirty gentlemen gravely address to the American people is simply this. A President chosen by a minority of a million is an anomaly and an evil, therefore we are trying to put into the Presidential chair the choice of a still smaller minority. We fancy the argument needs no answer but its own statement.

But now the Committee bring up their heaviest battery, that on which they "are willing to rest their defence, and they say"—

"The Republican Party is something more and worse than a mere sectional party. The principle upon which Mr. LINCOLN was nominated is one that entirely excludes the great mass of the citizens of the Southern States from office. No one, upon the platform of that party, can be presented as a candidate for popular suffrage, unless he is wholly opposed to Slavery. Our Union is, and always has been, a union of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. In fifteen States of the Union, Slavery exists by virtue of the fundamental law of those States. Any citizen of a slaveholding State, who upholds the constitutional feature of its institutions, is, by the Republican platform, ineligible to any office; certainly to any one that depends on popular suffrage, and according to the practice of parties, from any office whatever. Thus it appears that the Republican Party is, substantially, an organization to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from all share in the government of our common country. This principle, and it is a fundamental principle, of the Republican Party, a party that we are told is intended to be a permanent one, or at least to last as long as Slavery lasts, is a palpable violation of the spirit of the Constitution, and if persisted in, must, in the event of the permanent success of that party, inevitably cause a dissolution of the Union."

Now the simple answer to this is, that if the charge is that the Republican principle excludes the great mass of the citizens of the Southern States from office, simply by reason of the locality of their residence, the charge is untrue; and if by reason of the opinions which they hold, it is a charge which bears with greater force against each of the other parties than against the Republicans.

The votes cast for CASSIUS M. CLAY, for Vice-President, in the wigwam at Chicago, honestly given and heartily applauded, are proofs sufficient that there is no desire to exclude Southern citizens from office on the part of the Republicans. If there is any doubt on this point, it will be entirely dispelled very shortly after the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency.

It is true that the rules of party do now practically exclude the opponents of the successful party from office. We do not defend that rule. We do not understand the Union Committee to assail it; yet it is only this rule which would keep opponents of the Republican Party, South or North, from office, in case of the election of Mr. LINCOLN. That rule now excludes Republicans, who are the great mass of the people in many of the Northern States, from office, and we are sure that by none would that rule be more rigorously applied than by these very same Union men. If the objection which they make against the election of LINCOLN is valid, it is as much more valid against the election of either of the other candidates, as the Republicans are the more numerous party. Just as far as the Republican Party is an organization to exclude the citizens of the Southern States from all share in the Government, just so far are the other parties organizations to exclude Republicans from all share in the Government. Just so far as that principle of the Republican Party is "a violation of the spirit of the Constitution" just so far is it a violation of that spirit when acted on by other parties. And it will no more cause a dissolution of the Union in the one case than the other.

It is true that "no one on the Republican platform can be presented as a candidate for popular suffrage unless he is wholly opposed to Slavery,"—unless he takes the same views on that matter that WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON, and MADISON, and PATRICK HENRY, and HENRY CLAY, and DANIEL WEBSTER, held. It is equally true that throughout the Southern States the partisans of each of the three other candidates are rivaling each other in vociferating that their candidate is more in favor of Slavery than the others. It is equally certain that neither of those three candidates could have been nominated, if it had not been understood that he was not opposed to Slavery To those who think that Freedom is better than Slavery, the advantage of the argument would seem to be with the Republicans. To the Breckinridge men, who think that Slavery is the corner-stone of Freedom, and to the Douglas men, who "don't care whether Slavery is voted up or down," and to the Union men, who "very generally concur" with them, the advantage will doubtless seem the other way.

We cannot see in these arguments of the Union Committee any strong foundation for their position. They seem rather to us like excuses, pretexts, the efforts of a mind which having determined upon a course of action, thus seeks to strengthen itself in its determination. Stronger arguments than these will be needed, we fancy, to deprive Mr. LINCOLN of his election, or even to give to the Douglas ticket in this State many additional votes by reason of this Union programme.

The Democrats on Slave Property.

We have heretofore stated what we understand to be the exact point involved in the present stage of the Slavery controversy among us, viz., whether slave property is to be taken to stand on the same ground as other property under the Constitution of the United States; whether the master's title to his slave is to be held under that Constitution to be on an equality with his title to his horse, and entitled to the same consideration and protection. Gov. WISE so understands it, for in his recent letter he states that the result of the success of the Breckinridge ticket will be "the triumph of the vital doctrine of protection to persons and property in the common territories of the United States." Of course he means by "persons and property," slaveholders and their slaves. This is plain, from his denouncing non-intervention because it does not "leave slave property alone at the mercy of Federal Power," but "lands, too, are at its mercy." The only answer to this claim for protection to slave property is the denial of its equality with other property.

The third resolution adopted by the Douglas Democrats at Syracuse refers to this matter. They resolve first, "That we recognize the doctrine of the equality of the States and their equal right in the Territories," which is well enough as far as it goes. We presume it would be too much to ask them to state, whether they hold that doctrine as it is held in the South, or as it is held in the North. They would of course avoid any clear expression of their position on that point.

The resolution goes on: "That intervention by Congress to protect and benefit a particular species of property peculiar to a portion of the States, *while such protection is denied to all other property*, is unequal, unjust, and subversive of the great Democratic principle of non-interference by Congress with Slavery in a State or Territory." This was intended, probably, to be understood here as committing the Douglas men to the Northern aspect of the doctrine of "the equality of the States," while yet it should avoid that result in the minds of the South. There is nothing in that which should prevent them from agreeing perfectly with Gov. WISE. He claims that slave property must be protected equally with other property. They say it is unjust to protect slave property "while such protection is denied to other property." This proposition is not now fairly before the country. It is indeed claimed by some of the more indiscreet extremists of the South, that Slavery is the corner-stone of our institutions—the keystone of the arch of freedom, and so entitled to more tender consideration; but this is not now the point of controversy. It is one step behind that yet. Let it be once fully established that Slavery is equal to freedom under the Constitution, and that slave property is to be placed on an equal footing with other property, and the next step in the march of the Slave Power will inevitably be to establish it upon a higher footing.

Our Democratic friends may console themselves by the reflection that if they succeed in the work they have now undertaken, their next task will be speedily assigned them. They are now striving to bring slave property up to a level with all other property, under the Federal Constitution. When they have accomplished this, they will be asked to give it still another lift, and to recognize slaves as the only kind of property for which the Constitution pledges its special protection.

CUBA AND MEXICO.—The Havana journals of the 23d inst. discuss, with some acrimony, the "misconduct of Mexico" in refusing to permit the exportation of "coolies" from Yucatan and other Gulf States to Cuba. The *Prensa de la Habana* insists that it is necessary for Mexico to devote herself in every possible way to the good of the Spanish colonies, if she is to find internal peace and be restored to consideration abroad. The meaning of all which it is perhaps not very difficult to divine. The Cubans have evidently been inoculated with the hope of a new slave-trade from the Caribbean coast, to be guaranteed under the pleasing name of "An organized emigration," by the supremacy of Spanish influence in Mexico. The Indians of Yucatan, as the Havana journalists naïvely argue, can be of no possible use to Mexico, which is too much distracted to hope for a remunerative system of national industry in a long time to come. The best thing, therefore, which can be done for both countries, is to allow Spain to export these superfluous arms to her own thriving colony, while she is at work pacifying the Republic and preparing the way for its new destinies, under the benignant restoration of indirect Spanish influence, if not of a direct Spanish authority.

The Sewing Machine Patent.

We have already noticed the fact that Mr. E. HOWE, Jr., is applying for an extension of his patent for the needle used in the best sewing machines. His application is pending in the Patent-office, and will be decided by the Commissioner before the 10th of September, when the present patent expires. The Washington *Star* gives the following as the grounds on which Mr. HOWE bases his claims:

1. That the *half million of dollars that the inventor has acquired as profits thus far* is no consideration for the actual advantage derived from the use of the invention.
2. That new branches of industry have been created by its means.
3. That by its use products have been cheapened and improved, and hours of labor lessened, while wages have been increased.
4. That it was the first complete machine which could be applied to the common art of sewing.

All these are most excellent and conclusive reasons *against* the extension asked for. Mr. HOWE acknowledges that the public has paid him *half a million* of dollars already for his invention. That, we submit, is ample compensation for the time and labor he has expended upon it. He has been abundantly repaid for his toil, and that is all he has any right to ask. The only object of granting a patent at all is, that inventors may be suitably rewarded, and that others may be encouraged. When these objects have been accomplished, it is for the general good that the patented article should become public property. And therefore the law has limited the duration of patents to such a period as promises to secure these results. If, from any cause, they have not been attained within that time, then the patent may be properly extended; otherwise it cannot.

Mr. HOWE says the invention is worth *more* than half a million of dollars to the world. Very likely: and the more valuable it is to the public, the more important does it become that the public should come into possession of it. A thing which everybody must have is precisely the thing which should be put at the lowest possible price. Bread is worth millions of dollars to the world; but that does not prove the wisdom of giving some man the monopoly of it. It proves exactly the reverse. The value of the steam-engine is incalculable: but that never was urged as a reason for making the patent of it perpetual.

The only question with which the Commissioner of Patents has any concern is this:—Has the inventor been properly rewarded for his invention? If he has, he has no right to claim the extension of his patent, and the public interest forbids it. This patent largely increases the price of sewing-machines to the poor women who mainly use them. Why should they be compelled to pay tribute for seven years longer to a man who has already received half a million of dollars for the invention?

A Needless Panic.

Advices from Illinois inform us that the citizens of Hancock County, Ill., were exercised in spirit, in consequence of a reported intention of the Mormons to reoccupy Nauvoo. If any reliance is to be placed in the declaration of BRIGHAM YOUNG, such a contingency as this is far from probable. In a speech delivered very recently, in full conclave of the Saints in Salt Lake City, the Mormon Prophet expressly disavowed any design to change the quarters of the tribe. He declared it to be the settled purpose of the Mormons to occupy the land they now hold, to improve its capacities for the support of a large population, to develop its resources in every way, and to resist any attempt to deprive them of the privileges they enjoy. It is true that Brother BRIGHAM is sometimes insincere, not to say hypocritical, but it is also fair to presume that he is shrewd enough to know when he and his people are well settled. The Mormons have had but too great success in their defiance of the Government and in the resulting confirmation of their own power. They are very unlikely to relinquish the eligible locality which is now in their undisputed possession, or to make rash ventures for the sake of a possible advantage. Least of all, are they likely to return to Illinois, whence they were driven with ignominy and at a serious loss to themselves. The panic of the people of Hancock county, therefore, is needless.

There is a bare possibility that the schism in the Mormon ranks will eventually result in the establishment of an Opposition Church, and that the fealty of the seceders will be paid to some one—perhaps the son of JOE SMITH—who may assume to dispute BRIGHAM'S title to the Apostleship; but even in that event, the community in which the reformed branch may settle will have little cause of apprehension. The Mormon schism was created by abhorrence of the more repulsive features of the creed, and the new Church really differs but little, either in forms or belief, from any of the sects whose existence is unattended by the outrage of decency or the assumption of supreme power.

Counting Political Chickens.

We are gratified to find, by an article in the Boston *Courier*, that the Presidential election is over. We had looked forward to six [illegible] weeks of contention and political wrangling, at the end of which time the problem might be solved. But the *Courier* announces that "LINCOLN is already defeated," and as the *Express* copies it with a good deal of exultation, we suppose there must be something in it.

The result has been reached with more ease than was anticipated. "The arrangements effected in New-York and New-Jersey," says the *Courier*, "settle the question." The vote of those States is set down against LINCOLN:—*for* whom it was, or is to be cast, the *Courier* either has not been informed, or does not choose to inform the rest of us. Conceding the *Courier's* assumption its case is made out. The vote of New-York will almost certainly decide the contest. If it is not cast for LINCOLN, he is not likely to be elected. But the *Courier* is slightly mistaken in supposing that the result is already decided. On the contrary the fight has only just begun.

It is a very great mistake to suppose that a bargain among a few political leaders, decides the action of the great mass of voters. An army may be betrayed by its commander, or sold outright by those who control its action. But it is not so with a political party. The bare suspicion that they are to be *sold out* is generally quite enough to excite the indignation of independent citizens; and when the fact of the bargain is proclaimed and vaunted, —when it is shamelessly assumed, as it is by the Boston *Courier*, that an "arrangement" among a few self-constituted leaders is all that is needed to control their votes,—the mass of the people are not very apt to ratify a bargain in which they have no part. Coalitions are always odious: and when they are merely the bargaining of leaders, having no principle at stake, and seeking only the gratification of revenge, they become utterly repugnant to the public sense.

The *Courier* will find that the contest is not yet over in New-York. LINCOLN is not yet defeated. The coalition have a good deal of work still to do to accomplish that result.

THE DISUNION PROJECT—WHERE THE DIFFICULTIES ARISE.—The editor of the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser*, writing from Williamston Springs, gives the following bit of news from that section of the State:

"It is reported here (I have it, indeed, from a young gentleman of Abbeville) that the test in that District for the Legislature is to be, 'Will you or will you not advocate disunion on the election of a Black Republican?' and further, 'If no other State will secede, will you or will you not advocate the separate secession of South Carolina?' There was a serenade with speeches at Abbeville village last Wednesday night, at which I understand Mr. COCHRAN and Hon. J. FOSTER MARSHALL answered both interrogatories in the affirmative. *There will be strong opposition to making this a question at this time. If it is made, I fear it will be the signal for dissension.* But the action-men of the District (so they say) are determined to urge it. There is already evidence meeting us at every turn that *South Carolina will be much divided* on the more extreme of the two propositions I have just indicated."

Whenever a direct practical issue on disunion is made, there will undoubtedly be very great division upon it in South Carolina, and still more in other sections of the South. It is easy enough to *talk* about secession in advance. A thousand think themselves ready for it until the time for *action* comes. Then the matter wears quite a different aspect. Difficulties which they had never dreamed of, suggest themselves. Their opinions remain the same,—but circumstances are less favorable than they had expected. And so they wait for a more palpable provocation,—which, it is to be hoped, will never come.

The New-York Medical College.

In another column may be seen the announcement of the Eleventh Session of the New-York Medical College, an institution which, if it cannot be legitimately numbered among the time-honored of the city, certainly has a just claim to be ranked among the hard-working, useful and energetic of the many seminaries of learning which, in different forms, fill the city. This, too, has another claim to public attention and sympathy from the care which it gives to the sick poor. Every day during the week its portals are to be thrown open and the "lame, the halt, and the blind" may freely come and fill its large lecture-rooms, at the medical and surgical clinics, where the sick will be carefully examined and prescribed for by the members of the faculty themselves, who are, in their various special branches, ranked among the foremost practitioners of the city, and consequently of the United States and the world.

We call the attention of the community to this announcement, merely as another opportunity of pointing to New-York as the proper centre of medical instruction, as well as of commerce and trade. The medical students of the United States have begun to see that the facilities for medical instruction which are offered by the immense hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, etc., of this City are not equaled by any city in this country. The teachers in the various schools of New-York rank with the best on the continent.

Another item in this connection is not without its importance. The *Commissioners of the City Charities* have publicly advertised for applicants to fill the thirty sub-physician and surgeonships of the various hospitals under their charge. Henceforth the resident and house surgeons and physicians, the "dressers," "walkers" and the like, are to be elected by the Commissioners themselves, with due regard to their capacities and attainments. The lazy and the stupid, whose only claim is rich parentage, will not be boosted into place by the personal influence of teachers or friends; but the places, which are not of emolument, for only board is given for the services rendered, are to be awarded to the laborious and talented who prove themselves capable of well performing their duties and susceptible of improving all their advantages. Neither are these places intended solely for the New-Yorker, but the man from the East or the South is alike eligible, ability being the only requisite. These are the prizes which New-York offers to the medical superiority of her students—prizes which are unequaled on this continent in practical and conventional value.

Amusements.

A great many people may be out of town, "doing" the Spring, the Mountains, and the Seaside, but it is no less a fact that great numbers of people are in town. The theatres thereto bear witness. Last night, for instance, more persons could possibly by an exhaustive process, have been pushed and squeezed into Wallack's, Niblo's, Laura Keene's and the Winter Garden, than were actually there, but, unprovided with seats, and compromised for standing room, they would have had neither entertainment nor accommodation So far, our places of amusement have not suffered from the Summer emigration, and they have everything to hope, with the great things talked about, from the Autumn immigration. But of that hereafter.

WALLACK'S.—Sixteen years ago, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN, being in this country on a professional tour, produced at the Park Theatre an original play, never before acted, written for them especially by Mr. LOVEL, an English dramatist, entitled "The Wife's Secret." It met with great and deserved success. On his return to London Mr. KEAN was engaged by Mr. WEBSTER, of the Haymarket Theatre, where it was played for nearly sixty nights. As the manuscript belonged, by right of purchase, to Mr. KEAN, it was never published. Some time last Autumn Miss LAURA KEENE produced a somewhat altered version of it, but, for the first time in sixteen years in this City, it was produced as originally written, at Wallack's Theatre, on Monday night.

The feature of the evening was not the reproduction of the play, simply, but the introduction to the Metropolitan stage of a young American actress of great provincial fame, Miss JANE COOMBS, who appeared as *Lady Amyott*—the character in which Mrs. KEAN made [illegible] great sensation.

We [illegible] her [illegible] made us not say that Miss COOMBS entirely [illegible] forget Mrs. KEAN'S wonderful personation, but played the part most effectively. She is a young lady of fine talent, and, without reference to what she may become, is already a great acquisition to the American stage. Mr. GEORGE JORDAN'S *Sir Walter Amyott* was excellent. The revival of the play is an entire success, but theaters, like other institutions, must succumb to the eternal fitness of things, and that "fitness" closes Wallack's for repairs, from Saturday next to the 16th of the ensuing month.

LAURA KEENE'S.—When will *Asa Trenchard* cease to light his cigar with that fabulous amount of money, represented by a piece of paper, which he carries in his vest pocket? When will *Lord Dundreary* accomplish that sneeze? Not while Laura Keene's Theatre can be crowded as it was last night, with an audience that almost choke themselves in the ecstacies of cachinnation. We dropped in there before the curtain fell on the first act, and there was scarcely standing room, although the play has been performed this season and last nearly two hundred nights. It is sufficient to say that Mrs. JOHN WOOD takes her benefit to-night to induce her friends to go early. Should they fail to do so, they may console themselves by reading this notice at the entrance: "House full—no more standing room—no money returned."

WINTER GARDEN.—Professor ANDERSON, the "Wizard of the North," continues to make the eyes of his audience the fools of their other senses. His "Night in Wonder World" is not only full of marvels to young people, but exhibits their parents, guardians, mentors, philosophers and friends as merely children of a larger growth. Age and reserve disappear, and young and old laugh and applaud together.

NIBLO'S.—The question respecting Mlle. ELLA ZOYARA is not yet solved at this establishment. At the latest dates (11 P. M., yesterday,) public opinion regarded her as a gentleman, but there was an evident tendency to a reaction, which will result to-day in her being considered a lady. Meanwhile she is the pet of the public, and one of the finest riders we have ever seen.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The reopening of the Academy of Music, we may hope, will positively take place on Monday next, notwithstanding the fact that it has been announced for that day. The opera selected for the occasion, we believe, has been performed before in New York; but it is full of the best qualities of the Italian school. "La Sonnambula" will afford Miss PATTI an opportunity of proving that her clear and felicitous voice has not been injured by a number of comparative recess, and that her con-

quest of the "great West" and the Prince of Wales have not shaken her fidelity to her own natural audience of [illegible] serving place.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From Washington.

DISPATCHES FOR MEXICO.—LANDER'S WAGON ROAD.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The U. S. steamer *Pocahontas* left New-Orleans for Vera Cruz yesterday, taking out official dispatches from both the State and Navy Departments.

The Interior Department has been informed that since the defeat of the hostile Indians Col. LANDER'S wagon road operations have been prosecuted with vigor, and that they will be completed by the 1st of October.

Movements of the President, &c.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The President, Attorney-General BLACK and others, left the Springs this morning for Washington.

Mayoralty Nomination in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times:

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The Independent Reformers announce, to-day, the nomination of GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, as Independent candidate for the Baltimore Mayoralty.

Mr. BROWN was an old Whig, but is now supposed to favor the election of BRECKINRIDGE. If so, he will encounter strong opposition from Unionists and Douglasites.

A Captured Slaver at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

A slaver, believed to be the brig *Triton*, although the name is not definitely ascertained, was brought into port to-day, under the charge of Midshipman FARQUHAR. She is forty-one days from Loando, West Coast of Africa, and was captured by the U. S. steamer *Mystic* on the 16th of July. She cleared from New-Orleans in March last, and changed her captain and crew in Cuba. Previous to her capture her papers and colors were thrown overboard. She was to take the slaves purchased for the brig *Delicia*, which was captured by the *Constellation* in December. She had false decks, water-casks, &c., and $1,186 was found on board of her. The crew, with the exception of the supercargo and one seaman, will be detained as witnesses. She is a very fast sailer, and had been chased by several English and American war-vessels.

Pennsylvania Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The various Democratic Nominating Conventions have been in session to-day, and there has been considerable excitement. JOHN BRODHEAD, President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, was nominated for Congress by the Second District Convention. JOHN KLINE, Douglasite, was nominated in the Third District; WM. MORGAN, Douglasite, in the Fourth District; and WM. E. LEHMAN, Douglasite, in the First District—TOM FLORENCE was his chief competitor. There has been no division in the First District, as was supposed would result from the defeat of Mr. FLORENCE.

Illinois Congressional Nomination.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

ROBERT M. MURRAY was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Congressional Convention, for the Third District, at Kankakee, to-day.

A Slave Case at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

In the Quarter Sessions this morning PASSMORE WILLIAMSON applied for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the release of LINA CONQUEST, a colored woman, in the custody of W. J. CONQUEST, a native of Virginia, and now a resident of this city. After a hearing, the case was concluded by LINA'S positive refusal of Freedom, and her voluntary return to Slavery.

International Horse Fair.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The arrangements for the great International Horse Fair which commences at Watertown to-morrow (Wednesday,) are completed. Over one hundred entries of horses have been made up to this evening. *Ethan Allen* and several other noted horses have already arrived. The address of Gov. BANKS is to be delivered on Thursday evening at Washington Hall.

Race Between Flora Temple and Patchen.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 28

The race to-day at the Franklin Trotting Park, between *Flora Temple* and *Patchen*, best three in five, was won by the former. Time—First heat, 2.28¾; second, dead heat; third, 2.28¾; fourth, 2.28¾. Twenty thousand people were present.

Suicide at Newark, N. J.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Mrs. LOUISA HEMENOVER, aged 26 years, committed suicide yesterday by cutting her throat with a razor. She was deranged from illness. She was highly esteemed.

The Niagara Engine of Troy.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Niagara Engine, of Troy, arrived this morning, and was received by Columbia Hose Company, and escorted to quarters.

Fire in Bloomfield, N. J.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The residence of Dr. JOSEPH A. DAVIS, at Bloomfield, was burned this morning.

Naval Intelligence.

THE "FORMIDABLE NAVAL RESERVE" AT NORFOLK.

From our Norfolk Naval Reporter.

A Northern paper recently attempted to show the people of the United States what a "formidable naval reserve" Uncle Sam has at Norfolk. As the editor did not make half so "formidable" as he might have done the number of men-of-war here, I propose to atone for his shortcomings. Here, then, is the list, *in toto*, put (on paper) in fighting condition. The men and guns are inserted to give an idea of the vessels' rates, and are not on board, of course:

Sailing Vessels.	Tonnage.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Line-of-battle-ship Pennsylvania	3,241	1,000	120
Line-of-battle-ship Columbus	2,480	800	80
Line-of-battle-ship Delaware	2,633	800	84
Line-of-battle-ship New-York	2,633	800	84
Frigate Columbia	1,726	500	50
Frigate Raritan	1,726	500	50
Corvette Germantown	939	300	22
Steamers.			
Corvette Richmond	1,934	300	18
Corvette Pensacola	2,158	350	16
Corvette Brooklyn (since sailed)	2,070	300	16
Frigate Merrimac	3,200	600	12
Total	24,140	6,250	552

It is in the analysis of this table that I must disagree with the conclusions of our cotemporary. The *Pennsylvania* is worthless for all purposes, save to act in her present capacity of guard-ship for the few years that her rotten timbers may be kept from dissolution. The *Columbus* is more rotten than the *Pennsylvania*; the *Delaware* is as useless as the *Columbus*; and the *New-York* is less so, for she was never launched at all, having been rotting on the stocks for the last forty-two years. The *Columbus* and the *Raritan*, would require more time, labor and money to fit them out than the building of three new frigates of their class. The *Brooklyn* is efficient; but there is a strong suspicion taking root among naval people that the *Richmond* and the *Pensacola* will be failures. The *Merrimac* and *Germantown* are good; so that instead of the "seven men-of-war, with an aggregate of 25,000 tons, [illegible] accommodate 6,250 men, (more than half the able to [illegible] material of our navy,) "the formidable entire manu[illegible] of Norfolk dwindles down to five servicable naval reserve' ships.

NAVAL FUNERAL.—The marine who committed suicide at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was buried with military honors yesterday.

An Affray at Niagara Falls.

From the Rochester Union.

Persons from Niagara Falls inform us that on Friday night and Saturday last, there was quite an excitement at that place, consequent upon an affray between some of the guests at the International Hotel and the colored waiters employed there. We have not heard the full particulars, but learn that on the evening in question, Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNET'S son was in his room at the hotel with a number of friends, having a friendly chit-chat. The bell was rung for some wine, and a colored waiter responded to the call. While in the room the man gave Mr. BENNET offence, and he ordered him down stairs. The waiter did not go as directed, but called some of his friends to his assistance, and a regular set-to was had. Mr. B. went in on his muscle, and knocked down one of the waiters several times. The proprietor here interfered, and the disturbance was quelled.

During the night

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A DOMESTIC SQUALL IN THE STREET.—The residents in the vicinity of Nelson-place and Eighth-street were treated yesterday to a scene which is at least of uncommon occurrence in that neighborhood. A well-dressed and moustached man, while passing up Nelson-place, was overtaken by a plainly but neatly-dressed woman, who accosted him in terms more forcible than polite. He pushed her away, and she screamed "murder" loudly. Windows flew up in every direction, and a crowd soon gathered. The woman, meantime, continued her tirade, and the man tried in vain to stop the flow of words. In return for some remark from him, she dealt him a blow across his face with the handle of her parasol, snapping the handle like a pipestem. Seizing the other end, she continued to belabor him over the face and shoulders until there was very little of it left. He managed to get the remnant from her hand, and tried to quiet her with soft words, but her rage was for some time unappeasable. At length, however, her passion having exhausted itself, she consented to walk along with him, but her countenance did not indicate that she felt any very great pleasure in his company. The accusation which she brought against him was that, after having seduced her from her husband, home and friends, he had deserted her, and left her to prostitution or starvation. The officer on that street was probably on the other end of his beat, or both parties might have found quarters in the Station-house.

RECEPTION OF PHENIX HOSE COMPANY NO. 4, OF ALBANY.—The steamboat *Armenia*, on her passage from Albany yesterday afternoon, touched at Manhattanville, and landed Phenix Hose Company No. 4, of Albany, at that place. The Company numbered some seventy-five men, and will be the guests of Columbus Engine Company No. 35, of Harlem, during their stay. On landing they were received by Manhattan Engine Company No. 43, of Manhattanville, to whose quarters they proceeded by invitation, and partook of a collation, after which, they were taken in charge by the Harlem Company, and marched to Harlem, where, at 7 o'clock, a line, consisting of some twenty Fire Companies, was formed on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, right resting on Tenth-avenue, Notwithstanding the rain, the numbers which turned out to meet the visitors were very large. Some companies paraded over one hundred members. At about 7½ o'clock the procession started, and, after going through the principal streets of Harlem, proceeded to Yorkville, where they also went through the principal streets, and subsequently to Bloomingdale, where they remained for a short time and then returned to Harlem. Here they were entertained by Columbus Engine Company No. 35, after which they retired for the night.

DA COSTA BAIL ONCE MORE—THE SLAVER KATE.—United States Commissioner BETTS appointed yesterday for the examination of MR. MEADE, who had been nominated as bail for DA COSTA, but as his counsel desired to waive the proceedings, on account of some misunderstanding, there was nothing done. This is the tenth person named as bail in this case. In the case of the bark *Kate*, JOHN J. DIEHL was offered as surety for the full value of the *Kate*—$9,100, and to justify in double that sum. The matter came before Judge BETTS, on a motion to discharge the bark. DIEHL swore to the possession of a house at No. 133 Essex-street, worth $11,000; of carriages and horses, as an undertaker, worth $9,000, and he owned some good debts. Upon a search, instituted by the District-Attorney, it was discovered that besides liabilities before named, he had recently joined his wife in a bond for the payment of $8,000. The District-Attorney also insisted that CHARLES P. LAKE, the alleged owner of the bark *Kate*, should be produced bodily, to satisfy the Court that he is not a myth. The decision was reserved.

CATTLE MARKET.—The supply of beef cattle at the Forty-fourth-street yards, for this week, numbered only about 3,350 up to last night, or 650 less than one week ago. The weight and quality average about as last week. The diminished receipts caused the butchers to purchase quite freely yesterday, and a large proportion of the better grades were purchased; so that there will be a comparatively light business to-day. Most of the transactions yesterday were at rates nearly equivalent to ¼c. per lb., estimated dressed weight, above the current prices of the previous market. We could not learn of a sufficient number of cattle on the way and to arrive last night, to render it probable that the higher prices will not be maintained through to-day. Speculators are quite excited over the advance, small as it is, and several dealers have already pushed on West to buy up droves on the strength of last week's low rates, before the result of the present market shall have become generally known. The trade of Bergen Hill and Albany was quite active on Monday, and at the latter place an unusually large number of cattle changed hands, at ¼c. per lb., live weight, above the prices paid a week before.

SEWING-MACHINE CASES.—In the five suits brought under the A. B. WILSON feed patents against GEORGE B. SLOAT & Co., JOHN B. GIBBS, J. B. WILSON, *et al.*, Judge NELSON has rendered a decision (as published in our paper on Monday, Aug. 20,) fully sustaining these patents and ordering a perpetual injunction to issue against said defendants. We refer to this again to correct an impression which has obtained that the GIBBS implicated in the above suit is the joint inventor of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing-machine, which is *not* the case; the name of the latter is JAMES E. A. GIBBS, (not JOHN B.,) and MR. WILLCOX, the manufacturer of the Willcox & Gibbs machine is licensed by the plaintiffs in that suit.

THE FLUSHING SUNDAY TRAINS AND STEAMBOATS.—The Sunday trains on the Flushing Railroad have been discontinued, in obedience to the wishes of the citizens of the town, who, to the number of over sixty, addressed a request to MR. LITCHFIELD, the President, expressing a desire to that effect. The employes of the road are much pleased with the change, as it gives them a day of rest. It is reported that the steamer proprietors will cease their Sunday trips after the close of the camp meeting there. The *Enoch Dean* will probably be hauled off at an early day, and the steamer *Flushing* only be kept upon the route.

THE HUDSON RIVER STEAMBOAT LINES.—The Peoples' Line of steamers are about to increase their facilities, by adding two large steamers to their route, to be fitted up with direct reference to the freighting business between New York and Albany, in connection with the New York Central Railroad. In order to accommodate the central part of the city, their docks will be on the North River, near Chambers-street, the Albany landing being at the depôt of the Central Railroad. It is understood that the rates of transportation will be greatly reduced.

KICKED TO DEATH BY A HORSE.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday at No. 211 West Fifty-third-street upon the body of WM. EWALD, a boy 9 years of age, who died from a fracture of the skull received on Saturday last by being kicked by a horse. It appears that deceased, with some other boys, were amusing themselves by tormenting a horse attached to a milk-wagon in Fifty-fifth-street, when the animal became enraged, rushed among the youngsters, and kicked deceased upon the head. The Jury rendered a verdict of "death by being kicked by a horse."

A FORTUNATE WOMAN.—On Monday afternoon, a MRS. BELL, residing at No. 614½ Broadway, while riding in one of the Broadway and Wall-street line of stages, dropped a portmonnaie containing $100 in bank bills, and did not discover the loss until about ten minutes after she had left the stage. She then informed the police of it, and they pursued and reached the stage, and found the portmonnaie and money in possession of a female who had picked it up. It was restored to its owner.

RUN OVER BY HARLEM RAILROAD CARS, AND KILLED.—HENRY L. T. HAMLIN, a boy 11 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 1,086 Broadway, was run over, on Monday night, at the corner of Fifty-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue, by a Harlem train of cars, and died soon afterwards, at St. Luke's Hospital, from the injuries he received. Information was sent to the Coroner's office, and an inquest will be held upon the body to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT A PICNIC.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Tuesday at No. 49 Allen-street upon the body of MRS. MARY ANN GIBSON, who died from concussion of the brain, produced by a fall received on Monday at Fort Lee. The deceased, with her husband and others, were enjoying a pic-nic at the place above-named, when she accidentally fell down a steep part of the hill, a distance of 20 feet, and struck upon her head. A verdict of "accidental death" was rendered.

A NEW DEVICE.—One of our New-York mercantile firms has invented a new line of literary effort. Messrs. Partridge, Pinchot & Warren offer through four advertising columns a prize of $150 for the best treatise on the origin and progress of paper-hanging tre the decoration of houses. If this enterprise shall and t effect of introducing more cultivated taste have the oration of our dwellings it will merit into the de general praise.

ANOTHER CHILD KILLED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, on Tuesday, at No. 33 West Twelfth-street, upon the body of DANIEL MCCLENAHAN, an infant two years old, who was killed by falling from the fourth-story window of a house in Elizabeth-street, near Spring-street, on Monday evening. The occurrence was shown to have been accidental, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on Tuesday on the body of an unknown man, about 48 years of age, found drowned in the dock foot of Thirty-second-street, E. R. Deceased was dressed in a black cloth coat, dark plaid pants, muslin shirt, boots, &c., and had been in the water about two weeks. Verdict—"Supposed Drowning."

THE JAMESTOWN REPAIRED.—The favorite steamer *Jamestown* has just completed important repairs at the Morgan Iron Works, having received two new tubular boilers, and been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. She took her place on the old line, and left on her first voyage yesterday with a handsome freight.

THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Pilot Commissioners met yesterday, at their rooms, No. 69 South-street, and discussed the propriety of removing Pier No. 51. It was finally left with the President and counsel of the Board.

RETURN OF THE COMPTROLLER.—The Comptroller returned to the City on Monday night, and was at his desk yesterday morning. The opening of the bids for the work to be done by the Croton Board was postponed until the 30th.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Police Reports.

OUTRAGE UPON A GIRL.

On Monday night, the Fourth Ward Police made a descent upon a house of a prostitution kept at No. 6 James-street, by Adolphe Marks and his wife Mary, and arrested the keepers, together with ten abandoned females who were its inmates. Marks and his wife were held to bail to answer at Court, and the others were disposed of as vagrants. The complaint was made by a young girl named Mary Ann Murphy, who stated that about a week ago the woman Marks hired her to do housework, but on the night of her arrival at the house, ordered her to follow the course of the other female inmates of the house. She refused, and on the following night she received a similar order. She refused again, and then started to leave the house, but Marks' wife seized her and beat her unmercifully. One of the vile inmates of the house also made an attack upon her, and bit one of her fingers nearly off. The girl, continuing to resist, the wretches set a large dog upon her. The animal threw her to the floor, and bit her hand completely through the palm. After a desperate struggle she got out of the house, and made her way to the Fourth Ward Police-station, where she told what had occurred. The girl was promptly conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she lies in a precarious situation. Her hand is terribly lacerated, and it is feared tetanus may set in. The Police then started for the infamous den, and arrested the parties, as above stated.

A MARINER BEATEN AND ROBBED.

On Monday evening a sailor named Samuel Brown was passing the groggery, No. 71 Cherry-street, when he was accosted by another sailor, named James Ball, who asked him to step in and treat. Brown entered the place, when, as alleged, Ball and some others instantly seized him, and after throwing him down, robbed him of $68. He managed to get away from them and inform the Police, but by the time the latter reached the place the robbers had left. Yet, however, Ball was arrested, and Justice KELLY locked him up for trial.

THE BOGUS COUNTESS.

The examination in the case of Senora Donna Pedro, the bogus Portuguese Countess, which was to have been resumed on Monday, was indefinitely postponed on account of the inability of the defendant's counsel to be present. The lady, in the meantime, remains in prison. To-day the complaints of several persons who allege that they have been swindled by her will be taken.

PURLOINING PORK.

Two men, named Wm. Cain and Chas. Dibbins, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a half barrel of pork from the lighter *Beta*, lying at Pier No. 28, East River. One Andrew Patterson was also arrested charged with feloniously receiving the same. The three were taken before Justice KELLEY for examination.

ACCUSED OF BURGLARY.

Thos. Simpson, a young man, was arrested yesterday charged with having, on Monday night, broken into the dwelling of Mr. Alvah Spear, No. 34 East 32d-street, and stolen therefrom clothing to the value of $50. The property was found in his possession and the accused was locked up by Justice Connolly for trial.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.

Mary Van Gee, a servant employed at No. 308 Bleecker-street, was arrested on Monday, charged with stealing $45 from the room of Mrs. Blien Carman, one of the occupants. She claimed that she found the money, but her story was not believed, and Justice CONNOLLY locked her up to answer.

Aid for the Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, since the last report:

H. Garlicks	$5 00	P. S., Florida, N. Y.	$5 00
Cash	5 00	Widow, Augusta, Ga.	10 00
Seligman & Sleithel'r.	25 00	T. C. $2; "Pister Co." $3; R., $1; W., $1;	
W. M. T.	10 00	Collected by E. W. Adams, Elizabeth, N. J.	4 50
Cash, $2	9 00	McK	10 00
H. L. S	5 00	J. J	5 00
Mead, Stowell & Co	20 00	A Lady	1 00
Dubois & Vandervoort	60 00	G. G. Gunther & Sons	50 00
Country Minister, New Brunswick, N. J.	5 00	Mrs. J. W. L. B'klyn	5 00
A Friend	5 00	Pres. Ch. Montrose, Penn	48 00
Joseph Walker	25 00	S. B. L.	5 00
W. H. Aspinwall	100 00	A. L. E.	5 00
Chas. G. Taylor, Taylor Hill, Conn.	25 00	John Harris	25 00
Total			$462 50
Previously acknowledged			7,911 40
Total			$8,373 90

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, No. 95 Front-street.

—The few people left in New-Orleans during the Summer months have fallen to quarrelling among themselves. On Thursday last, a Custom-house officer and steamboat captain fought a duel, and the latter fell mortally wounded at the first shot. Two young gentlemen of the Second District were seized with the prevailing mania on the same day, but the police received notice of their warlike intentions, arrested them and put them under bonds to keep the peace.

$150 Premium.
The undersigned, having made arrangements to increase their facilities for the manufacturing of Paper-Hangings of a quality SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING THAT HAS EVER BEEN PRODUCED in this country, and being desirous of leaving no means untried which may conduce to the giving of a marked preeminence to American productions in this line, hereby offer ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Treatise upon the Origin and Progress of the Paper-Hanging Business, and the use of Paper in decorating houses, churches, &c., the same to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of March, 1861. The successful Treatise will be published for general distribution, and the manuscripts of all others sent in will be retained. The money will be paid to the successful competitor immediately on the acceptance of the Treatise as the best one sent in.
PARTRIDGE, PINCHOT & WARREN,
Manufacturers and Importers of
PAPER-HANGINGS,
No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales,
Adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required. Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York,
Between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

The Sewing-Machine Election should be left to the Ladies!!!
40,000 votes already cast for the GROVER & BAKER, and the incoming majorities from all quarters attest their capacity and purpose to determine this election according to the real merits of the candidates.
Leather "pads," and "lock stitches" that are not locked, (however recommended by dearly-bought and loudly-trumpeted opinions of Committees, more skilled in making Fairs pay than in machine-sewing,) must give place to the LADIES' ELECTED—THE GROVER & BAKER.

Eureka! Sewing Machines.
HEMMERS ATTACHED. PRICE $50.
WILL STITCH, RUN, HEM FULL, GATHER AND BIND. | CAN BE PAID FOR IN WEEKLY OR MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS.
Office No. 493 Broadway. Clubs supplied. Agents wanted.

Mr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees —This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

To the Jewelry and Fancy Goods Trade.—Particular attention is requested to the LARGE and PEREMTORY sale of RICH PLATED JEWELRY and other PARIS FANCY GOODS, at Messrs. Wilmerding, Hoguet & Humbert, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 29, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck-Ties of the latest importation. L. U. BILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

DIED.

DOWD.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, HENRY, infant son of William and Maria E. Dowd.
Their friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 134 West 22d-st., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, Aug. 29.

WELCHMAN.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Frederick W. and Abby A. Welchman.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 255 West 19th-st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock.

BAILEY.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 27, SARAH FLOYD, only child of Henry M. and Sarah J. Bailey, aged 10 months and 5 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 29, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 224 Broome-st.

YOUNG.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, CAROLINE, wife of William A. Young, and youngest daughter of Jacob Westervelt, Esq., in the 27th year of her age.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 346 Pacific-st., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, CARRIE MILLER, only daughter of J. Warren and Julia R. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 18 days.
The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 26 Putnam-av., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 27, GEORGE ALBERT, youngest son of Stephen and Lydia A. Thorne, aged 6 months and 9 days.
Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 29, at 4 P. M., from No. 83 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

HERLITZ.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 24, LOUISA HERLITZ, daughter of the late Frederick Herlitz, 74 years of age.

MALLOY.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 26, ROWLAND S. MALLOY, aged 57 years.
His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from Rose-st., between Lee and Marcy avs., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

GREENLY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, Mrs. CATHARINE GREENLY, the only daughter of the late James Lytle, in the 47th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Cannon-st. Baptist Church.

COLES.—At Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 27, ELIZABETH A., daughter of Butler and Mary Coles, aged 1 year and 2 months.

GRAVES.—At Morristown, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 26, EDWIN GRAVES, aged 45 years.
His funeral will be attended, on Thursday, Aug. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Second Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J.

CAROW.—At Norwich, on Saturday, Aug. 25, ROBERT KERMIT, only child of Charles and Gertrude E. Carow, of this City, aged 6 months.

BEERS.—In East Pascagoula, on Saturday morning, Aug. 18, CAROLINE CAMPBELL, only daughter of J. S. and F. A. Beers, of New-Orleans, aged 3 months.
"Angel of death! we question not:
Who asks of Heaven, 'Why does it rain?'
Angel! we bless thee, for thy kiss
Hath hushed the lips of Pain!
No 'Wherefore?' or 'To what good end?'
Shall out of doubt and anguish creep
Into our thought. We bow our heads
He giveth His beloved sleep!"

WOOD.—At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 28, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, infant son of George L. and Sophia L. Wood.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, Bergen, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SEARS.—At Paterson, N. J., M. SEARS.
The funeral will take place, on Thursday, at 10 o'clock.

RADCLIFFE.—At Amsterdam, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 27, at 5½ P. M., Mrs. C. H. RADCLIFFE, daughter of W. Laimbeer Senior, Esq., formerly of this City.

CHETWOOD.—At Schooley's Mountain, on Tuesday, Aug. 28, MARGARETTA W., wife of John I. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, N. J.

CRUM.—At Lenox, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 26, MARGARETTA, eldest daughter of Henry A. and Katharine S. Crum.
Her remains were taken to Philadelphia for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 409, Aug. 28, 1860.
2, 9, 53, 34, 68, 47, 41, 56, 48, 38, 21, 39.
Class No. 410, Aug. 28, 1860.
30, 25, 4, 11, 45, 34, 48, 33, 5, 51, 23, 74, 28.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 28, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

JUST RECEIVED,
PER STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC,
A select assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES, both real and composition,
CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, MANTEL SETS,
VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, and
FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
Selected by Mr. Haughwout personally while in Europe this Summer. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See that you get the genuine article.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, silver and plated ware, Paris fans, card cases, portemonnaies, ladies traveling bags, &c. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A LARGE COUNTRY STORE,
AND STOCK OF GOODS, ALSO, A
LARGE AND VALUABLE WATER FRONT PROPERTY
FOR SALE
AT FLUSHING, L. I.
In order to close the estate of the late Isaac Peck, deceased, (the senior partner of the late and old-established houses of ISAAC PECK & CO., and of ISAAC PECK & SON, in the thriving village of Flushing, L. I.,) the store and fixtures, with the stock of goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, crockery, hardware, &c. Also the outside business of the same late firm, comprising lumber and building materials in all of its various branches, coal, wood, bricks, lime, &c., are now offered for sale, either separately or in connection, on the most advantageous terms.
To a party desirous of commencing the mercantile business this is an opportunity presented rarely met with.
With the above is also offered for sale about 900 feet of the most valuable
WATER FRONT AND DOCK PROPERTY,
located on Clinton-av., with all the improvements thereon. The value of this property for
MANUFACTURING OR BUSINESS
purposes is such, that the location of it is only necessary to be seen to be fully appreciated.
With the great facilities (of almost instant communication with the City) of a steam ferry to the property, in full operation, and also of a railroad, gives it an importance worthy the attention of capitalists and business men. Apply to ISAAC PECK'S SONS.
FLUSHING LANDING, Aug. 27, 1860.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
THE BEST TONIC in all cases of complaints connected with the stomach and bowels, or the nervous system; and more particularly THE BEST MEDICINE against dyspepsia, diarrhœa, dysentery, fever and ague, general nervous debility, &c. THE MOST PLEASANT CORDIAL of its kind, and since more than thirty years acknowledged in this country to be THE BEST STOMACH BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED. For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent.
L. FUNKE, Jr.,
No. 93 Front-st., New-York.

SOUTH BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.
There will be a grand Banner Raising, and an Address by HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, at the Wigwam (Court-st., near Douglas.) on Thursday Evening, August 30th. Singing by the "Prairie Songsters" and Our Own Glee Club.
Seats reserved for ladies.
ISAAC L. MILLER, S. W. MURRAY, } Sec'ys. W. H. BURLEIGH, President.

GAS FIXTURES!
GAS FIXTURES!!
THE LARGEST,
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
Assortment in New-York, is to be found at the store of
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON CLUBS.
LINCOLN AND HAMLIN CLUBS.
Uniforms furnished at short notice, for either party by the undersigned, at less prices than any now made, consisting of Cap and Cape—all styles in use, and the celebrated Pitkin Torch, the best made. Catalogues, Constitutions, and all other information relative to forming Clubs, furnished by
R. BALLOW, Jr., Agent,
Tweedle Hall,
Albany, N. Y.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 5 New-Canal-st., near East Broadway.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—THE SUBSCRIPTION book of the Butcher's Hide and Melting Association is now open for signatures, at their office, corner of 1st-av. and 8th-st. Butchers are invited to sign and become members of the Association.

NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & CO.
PUBLISH OVER
TWO HUNDRED SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS,
Including the departments of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Hebrew and Syriac; or which a complete
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
Will be sent gratis and prepaid to those applying for it.
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A FIRST GREEK BOOK, AND INTRODUCTORY READER. By Prof. A. HARKNESS, Ph. D., of Brown University, author of "Arnold's First Latin Book," "Second Latin Book," &c.
This work embraces, in one small volume, the leading features of the author's two Latin Books. It is designed to conduct the pupil in a series of Lessons and Exercises through the Forms and Syntax of the language, and to give him sufficient practice in translating first-classified sentences and then easy connected discourses in the form of Fables, Anecdotes, and Legends, to prepare him to enter with ease and success upon the consecutive study of such a work as the Anabasis of Xenophon.
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Neither expense nor pains have been spared to clothe the great Latin Epic in a fitting dress. The type is unusually large and distinct. In a word, this work is commended to teachers as the most elegant, accurate, interesting and practically useful edition of the "Æneid" that has yet been published.
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The Notes are particularly full and clear; and errors in the text have been guarded against with the very greatest care.
FRENCH SYNTAX. A Course of Exercises in all parts of French Syntax, methodically arranged after Poitevin's "Syntaxe Francaise;" to which are added ten appendices; designed for the use of Academics, Colleges, and Private Learners. By FREDERICK T. WINKELMANN, A. M. & Ph. D., Prof. of Latin, French, and German, in the Packer Collegiate Institute. 12mo. 366 pages. $1 25.
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The object of this work is to present the language as spoken to-day, in its simplest garb, both theoretically and practically.
SPANISH GRAMMAR. A new, practical and easy method of learning the Spanish Language, after the system of A. F. AHN, Doctor of Philosophy, and Professor at the College of Neuss. First American edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. 149 pages. 75 cents; Key, 25 cents.
Prof. AHN'S method is one of peculiar excellence, and has met with great success. It has been happily described in his own words: "Learn a foreign language as you learned your mother tongue"—in the same simple manner, and with the same natural gradations.
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The best authorities have been consulted, carefully compared, and freely used throughout. No pains have been spared to render the work as correct as our knowledge of the ancient world will permit.
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The ordinary edition of this work has the largest sale of any school book in the world, being nearly 1,500,000 copies per annum.
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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
REMINISCENCES
OF A
GENERAL OFFICER
OF
ZOUAVES.
BY GENERAL CLER.
Translated from the French.
1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $1.
From the Report of the U. S. Military Commission sent to Europe in 1855-56.
The Zouaves are all French; they are selected from among the old campaigners, for their fine physique and tried courage, and have certainly proved that they are, what their appearance would indicate, the most reckless, self-reliant and complete infantry that Europe can produce.
With his graceful dress, soldierly bearing, and vigilant attitude, the Zouave at an outpost is the *beau ideal* of a soldier.
They neglect no opportunity of adding to their personal comforts; if there is a stream in the vicinity, the party marching on picket is sure to be amply supplied with fishing-rods, &c.; if anything is to be had, the Zouaves are quite certain to obtain it.
Their movements are the most light and graceful I have ever seen; the stride is long, but the foot seems scarcely to touch the ground, and the march is apparently made without effort or fatigue.
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Captain 1st Infantry.

AN
ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR,
of the
ITALIAN LANGUAGE.
Progressively arranged for the use of Schools and Colleges.
By G. B. FONTANA.
1 vol., 12mo., 236 pages. $1.
The object of this work is to present the language, as spoken to-day, in its simplest garb, both theoretically and practically.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

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AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Please call at No. 229 9th-av., between 26th and 26th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a German girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen at 362 7th-st., between Avenues A and B, on the fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, a Welsh woman, fully capable of giving perfect satisfaction; understands cooking in every style; is a Protestant. Best of City reference can be seen for three days at No. 3 6th-st., front basement. No objection to go in the country; will do no washing.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is competent in all its branches; understands making bread and pastry; no objection to a few hands making boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 242 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent aged woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a most excellent baker; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 36 13th-st., between University Place and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a woman who thoroughly understands her business; soups, meats, poultry and game, and is a good baker; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 191 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, jellies, pastries, &c.; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 37 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED American Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, seamstress and nurse; is very willing and obliging. No objections to country. A smart girl wants a place to mind children or light work. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Bowery, for two days. A home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant (married) woman, no incumbrance, a situation as good cook, baker, and washer and ironer and general housework; is competent to take charge of dairy. Also, her husband as coachman and gardener and farmer generally; best of reference; both will go separate if convenient to each other. Call or address COACHMAN, 149 9th-st., near Broadway, for one week.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION, BY A respectable girl, as a good plain cook; a good bread and biscuit maker, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen for two days, at No. 300, 7th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as cook; understands her business perfectly, and is a good baker; or would go as laundress; has the best of recommendation from her last place; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 362 20th-av., third floor, front room, one door from the corner of 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; she thoroughly understands her business, is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to go a short distance in the country; best City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young women, with good reference, want situations; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are clean, capable and civil servants. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Inquire for two days at No. 172 Mulberry-st., rear house.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to do washing and ironing, by a respectable young girl; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 198 Duffield-st., third floor, Brooklyn.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A situation as cook, by a competent young woman; also, as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing; these girls will be found neat, willing and obliging, with City reference. Can be seen at No. 89 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, as cook, washer and ironer, by a very trusty, capable and highly recommended servant girls; is thoroughly experienced in washing and ironing and kitchen duties, or would do general housework; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by two respectable young women—one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have best of City references. Call at or address, to-morrow, No. 129 East 13th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a seminary or private family, by a lady who thoroughly understands housekeeping and is strictly conscientious; she can give the most satisfactory reference. Call at or address A. G., No. 28 Court-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young women, as chambermaid; assist with washing and ironing, or plain cook in a small family: Can be seen, or address No. 1 Union Court University Place, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—SITUATION WANTED BY A Protestant young woman as chambermaid; assist with washing and ironing, or plain cook in a small family: Can be seen, or address No. 1 Union Court University Place, for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wants a situation to do general housework, in a private family. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced infant's nurse and seamstress; has had the care of one from its birth; can produce testimonials from the best families. Apply, for two days, at No. 42 6th-av., two doors from the corner of 4th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL wishes a situation as nurse; can take charge of an infant; bring it up on a bottle if required; is willing to travel with a family or wait on a lady. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 199 East 13th-st. between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable person, just disengaged, wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can produce good City reference. Address No. 35 5th-av., two days. No objection to the country.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant; can give good reference. Call for one day at No. 118 West 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; is perfectly competent, and understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to travel or reside in the country. The best City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT and other female servants, particular in selecting such as are respectable, experienced and well-recommended, cannot fail to get well suited if they apply early at the first-class female office, No. 294 4th-av., near 22d-st. A lady in attendance. On hand, a desirable Protestant boy to care horses. Twenty smart Protestant girls wanted for special situations.

A BUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady. No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &C.—A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, a good penman and who would be willing to do anything to make himself useful, desires employment; would work for his board; best reference as to character, &c. Address B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman with a private family, either in City or country; has got the best of reference from his last place, where he has lived for three years. Call or address J. T., No. 3 West 13th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman by a man who has been brought up in the first establishments in Europe, and has 8 years' city reference. Any gentleman wanting a man to care of horses and carriages only, will not be disappointed. Address for one week R. H. M., Box No. 176 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman; has good reference. Address WM. JONES, No. 102 Washington-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener, who can give the best of reference. Address J. B., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A GERman wants a situation as coachman and gardener, and would make himself generally useful to his employer; can give the best reference. Call at No. 130 Elizabeth-st., corner of Broome-st.

AS FARMER.—A PRACTICAL FARMER, AN American, married, wishes to take charge of a small farm not far from New-York; fully understands his business. Address, for two days, C. D. C., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND DAIRY WOMAN.—A man and his wife want situations; the man can take charge of a small farm and plain garden; the wife can take charge of a dairy or do anything that is required in a family. Call, or address C. McC., No. 327 East 12th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an experienced and practical man, who can come well recommended; has had twenty-seven years' experience in this country; he flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. Address J. K. L., at Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, or to W. Elliott, No. 31 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener by a single man; he understands the business in all its branches; the laying out of new grounds; is also of sober and industrious habits; can come well recommended. Address F. P., care Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, a Scotchman, who understands his business; has had many years' experience in this country. Can give good references. Wife no objections to take charge of the dairy. Address J. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, industrious, single man, to take care of one horse and cow if required; has many years' experience, both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Protestant man (German) as gardener, or to work on a farm; understands his business perfectly; has reference from his last employer. Apply at No. 218 West 37th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a man and wife, (no incumbrance,) the man as vegetable gardener, can also take care of horses and cows; the woman as seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Good reference. Address Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by an active, respectable single young man; well acquainted with gardening, grooming, driving, milking, the care of stock; wages not so much an object as a respectable home; no objection to any part of the country. A note addressed to M. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young Englishman, as groom or traveling servant; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience in the same business, and can be seen at Mr. Lockhart's, Veterinary Surgeon, No. 78 East 13th-st.; can be seen for three days, or a letter to W. P., will be attended to until engaged.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation as groom and coachman by a man who understands his business in all its branches, and is willing to make himself generally useful to any gentleman who may employ him; can be highly recommended by his employers. Address a note to P. M., Box No. 155 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference from most respectable families in the City. Apply at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—A WAITER'S SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. A line addressed to WAITER, at No. 150 7th-av., 2d floor, front, will be attended to.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN A Protestant family as waiter, by a competent single young man; good City and country reference given in support of above. Address A. B., No. 170 3d-av., next to drug-store, corner 17th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN A WHOLESALE STORE, a smart, active lad, to make himself generally useful—one who can board with his parents preferred. Inquire, this day, at 74 Warren-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, HONEST BOY, AS cashier in a Broadway retail store; must come well recommended, and give security. Address S. C. L., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and waitress. She must bring the best recommendation. Apply at No. 44 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A COAL-OIL MAKER.—WANTED, A FIRST-rate coil-oil maker and refiner; to one thoroughly competent (none other need apply) steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to G. S. ADAMS, Room No. 5 Trinity Building.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK WHO THOROughly understands her business, to go to Yonkers, 17 miles from this City. Apply at No. 181 East Broadway, this (Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A COOK AND laundress wanted; both must be first-class and well recommended; the laundress must understand doing up fine muslins; none but Protestants need apply—at No. 40 East 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN ERRAND BOY—WANTED, AN ACTIVE and intelligent lad about 14 years of age, who lives with his parents. Salary first year $50. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 2,895 Post-Office.

A GIRL.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron. Apply at No. 56 9th-st., near 5th-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT woman to do general housework; German preferred. Apply at No. 284 West 43d-st.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A THOROUGH lady's maid—one who perfectly understands hairdressing and can sew neatly. Apply on Thursday at No. 84 10th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN A wholesale dry goods store. One acquainted with the cash trade. Address SALESMAN, Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE INDIA-RUBBER coats; those accustomed to the work wanted; factory about 20 miles from the City by Railroad. Apply after 10 o'clock, this day, to D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

SEWING-GIRLS.—WANTED, TWENTY FIRST-class sewing-girls. None other need apply. Inquire at MARSH & CO.'S factory, No. 45 Gold-st., third story.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE NEW RETAIL STORE,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

OPENING OF
NEW FALL GOODS,
AT RETAIL.

We beg leave to announce to our patrons and ladies visiting the City that we are now offering all the latest novelties in

SILKS,
PARIS DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
MANTILLAS, &c.

Also,
PALMORAL SKIRTS, IN LARGE VARIETY.

Also,
A NEW MAKE OF
FRENCH KID GLOVES,
Made expressly for us, and said to be the BEST GLOVE ever offered in this country.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
JUST RECEIVED,
and will be opened on
MONDAY, Aug. 27,
1,000 French Embroidered Handkerchiefs at $1.
500 pieces of Valenciennes Edging,
at 1s. per yard—by the piece.
EDWARD LAMBERT & Co.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BLACK SILKS. BLACK SILKS.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has just received a very large assortment of Black Silks, in all qualities and styles, from 22 to 44 inches wide. Particular attention is called to those we are offering at $1.
Observe W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 209 and 330 Canal-st., No. 297 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 194 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF THOMAS PAINE.—EMBRACing practical considerations on human rights, and showing a liberty-man connection in the action of the world's three great author-heroes.—Rousseau, Paine and Comte. By the author of "The Religion of Science." With finely engraved portraits of Rousseau, Paine and Comte. Hand-some 12mo. 50 cents. Sent my mail, postage free, on receipt of price. Just published by C. BLANCHARD, No. 76 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.—This unrivaled remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints, derangement of the Liver, Salt Rheum, and diseases peculiar to women, continues to work out marvelous cures.
See certificates from gentlemen of the highest respectability by sending for a pamphlet.
Natural Water, $3 per dozen.
Bathing water, $8 per dozen. C. L. MATHER,
Agent, Astor House and No. 535 Broadway.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.—FOR SALE, NEWtown pippin refined cider-vinegar, warranted pure from the Pelham Farm, in hogsheads and barrels, for grocers, hotels, shippers, and the trade generally.
M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSON'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. A general assortment of show cases kept constantly on hand. Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—I WANT TWO OR MORE tenement houses to keep in order. Reference and security can be given. Address MARY STUART, No. 193 26th-st., for three days.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ¼ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 599 8th-av.

DRUGS WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR LOTS in the City of Columbus, Ohio.
CHICKERING & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEEdles and Trimmings of every description; whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 483 B'way.

$3 SHOES AND GAITERS.—AT JONES', NOS. 10 and 12 Ann-st. A new style, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Grammercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 28 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MISS KENNEDY'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 33 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Will open on the 14th of September. Miss KENNEDY will also be prepared to receive a limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. Circulars may be obtained at Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Mr. Martinelli's Academy of Languages, No. 920 Broadway, and also at No. 34 West 26th-st., where letters may be addressed until the 1st of September, after which time Miss KENNEDY will be at home to receive applications.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,
STAMFORD, CONN.,
MISS AIKIN, PRINCIPAL.

The Fall Term opens Sept. 24. Terms, including board and tuition in the common and higher English branches, drawing and vocal music, $250 per year. No extra charge except for music, Latin, modern languages and oil-painting. For circulars, apply to Roe Lockwood's, Appleton's and Carter's bookstores, or of Dr. WEISSE, a Professor in the School No. 30 West 15th-st.
STRAWBERRY HILL.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,

Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.

The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal,
Flushing, L. I.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comfort and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken to have always a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.
Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.—This school is pleasantly situated at Merwinsville, Fairfield County, Conn. For health and seclusion it presents unusual advantages. Parents residing in New-York can visit their children and have six hours, returning the same day. The system of instruction will be thorough, and no pains be spared to lay the foundation of a complete education. Twenty only will be admitted to board with the Principal, where they can enjoy all the comforts of a home. The English branches, Latin, Greek, French, Painting, Drawing and Music taught. Terms reasonable. Those wishing can call at the "*Times*" office, where can be seen a photographic view of the premises. For further particulars address S. MERWIN, Principal,
Merwinsville, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—POUGHKEEPSIE.—The Fall Term of Mrs. C. K. REMMINGTON'S School, South Hamilton-st., will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Terms, $200 per year, including board and tuition, in English branches. Reference is made, by permission, to
Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D.D., Brooklyn.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D.D., Newburgh.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. LEONARD CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. ARTHUR BURTIS, D.D., Buffalo.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals always directs the exercises of the Gymasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Next term will open Sept. 26. Beautifully located on the slopes of the Palisades, opposite New-York, 45 minutes from the City. Circulars at No. 547 Broadway and 244 Pearl-st. Post-office address, Englewood Institute, New-York City.
J. A. FOWLER, } Principals.
Rev. W. B. DWIGHT, }

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERHACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, No. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 6th and 6th avs. This Classical, Mathematical and Commercial Institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 4. The juvenile Department will be always under the especial care of Madame LESPINASSE.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Inson & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

ON SPECIAL EASY TERMS, FOR REAsons which will be made known to parents, three or four American boys will be admitted as boarders in a select Academy, in Brooklyn—French, Spanish and German languages taught. Address G., Academy, Brooklyn Post-office.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL REOPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will open its FIFTEENTH year Sept. 10.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

LOCKWOOD'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Boys, at New-Rochelle, will commence the Fall term the 3d September. Cards of terms at No. 420 Pacific-st. and No. 29 Tompkins-square, Brooklyn, or of Mr. GEO. UNDERWOOD, No. 142 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. ELISEE CHARLIER will return to the City on Sept. 15. Business communications may be addressed to him at Box No. 805 New-York Post-office.

MONS. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH Boarding School, Classical and Commercial, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J. Terms, 200 per annum. Annual session begins Sept. 1.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 420 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 28 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 498 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 30TH-ST.
The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.
Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
AT UNION-SQUARE AND ON FIFTH-AVENUE,
Corner 34th-st.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.
Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife, of high attainments, graduates, would be glad to hear of some location where their services are needed. Can teach the classics, music, French, and the common and higher English branches. References given. The West preferred. Address Y. R., care of F. Baker, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at Carter's, No. 630 Broadway, and after Sept. 6 at the school.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

V. DE COURCELLE & G. R. LOVEJOY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE, No. 242 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen the 17th of September. Mr. V. de Courcelle will give private lessons in French at his own residence, or that of the scholar's, at very low prices.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y. Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHROP. School opens Sept. 19. Board, including room furnished, warmed and lighted, $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

BROOKLYN.—MISS FITZGERALD'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 2 Lafayette-av., corner of Navy-st. and Flatbush-av.

THE MISSES HUNTER WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies at No. 78 1st-place, on MONDAY, the 17th of September.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 476 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 472 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, NOW READY FOR AN engagement, and who can give satisfactory references, offers her services to families or schools. She is willing to teach, besides her own language, drawing, some of the English branches, and, if required, music to beginners, or would take the entire charge of children able to make their whole studies in French. Address Miss E. D. D., Station D., Bible House.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, lately arrived from London, and accustomed to tuition, is desirous of procuring a situation as visiting governess in a private family, or would have no objections to giving lessons in French, music, etc., at her residence. The highest testimonials can be obtained. Call, or address MISS LYNHAM, No. 248 Monroe-st.

AS INTERPRETER, &c.—A YOUNG GENtleman, 18 years of age, desires a situation as interpreter of French and German, and to do the business of private secretary, if desired, with a gentleman intending to travel in Europe. The best of references as to character and qualifications can be given. Address D. R. S., Box No. 1,613 Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

JNO. T. HOGGERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Public Auction, on THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) At the elegant brown-stone residence No. 63 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Viz.: 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, drawing-room suites, bookcase, etageres, statuary, engravings, oil-paintings, vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, oak dining-room furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30,

At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. — Quincy-st., 9th house from Bedford-av.

Household furniture, consisting of two handsome brocatel window curtains, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, spring and hair mattresses, oak hat-stand, extension dining table, dining chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloth, cook stove, &c.

EZRA LUDLOW, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY EZRA LUDLOW, Jr.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The contents of the Truss and Bandage Institute, No. 4 Ann-st., the property of the late Dr. Henry L. Parsons, deceased, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at No. 4 Ann-st., at 12 o'clock M.

The stock consists of a complete assortment of all kinds of trusses, bandages, abdominal belts, elastic stockings, &c., &c., together with the tools and implements belonging to the business, and the store fixtures, signs, cases, &c., &c. The purchaser may have a lease of the store up to May 1, 1862, by giving proper and sufficient security. Terms cash.

RALPH GLOVER,
Administrator of estate of H. L. Parsons, deceased.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—371 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and GAITERS will be sold on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, at 10½ o'clock, by RICHARDS & WHITING, at their Salesroom No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the most desirable stock offered this season. Strangers will find it greatly to their advantage to attend this sale before making their purchases.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auct'r.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. DAVIS & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. A prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 56 WALL-STREET.

LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by chap. 372, of the laws of 1850, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The Proposals will state the amount of Stock desired and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 14, 1860.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE CO.—The subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the fourth installment of twenty per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 6th September at the office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.

FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.

EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 28, 1860.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Bonds of this Company, maturing Sept. 1; also, the interest coupons due at the same time, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the People's Bank, New-York, or at this office.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due Sept. 1 upon the Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, at the office, No. 191 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened Sept. 1, at the Bank of North America. A fee of 50c. will be charged for each transfer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company has to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 14th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD.—This Company will pay a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, by H. A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent. In Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank. In Utica, at the Oneida Bank. In Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse. All others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurers' office only.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 14, 1860.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—The large stock of the Kings County Carriage Manufactory and Stables, comprising over 200 new and second-hand wagons and carriages, and 50 horses and harness, to be sold off cheap, at No. 184 Fulton-av. and No. 10 Nevins-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOR WANT OF USE—a handsome leather-top road wagon, in good order, with new wheels, made to order; also a set of second-hand light harness. Apply at the Oyster Bay House, No. 483 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO SPACIOUS STALLS, WITH CARriage room, in a private stable in 46th-st., between 8th and 7th avs. Address Box No. 4,194 New-York Post-office.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE.—A BEAUTIFUL animal, bright bay and very stylish, just from the country. For sale at POST & NICHOLS', corner of 3d-av. and 24th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. Singer, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at the carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

WAGONS AND CARRIAGES WANTED—In exchange for good western land. CHICKERING & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, real estate and general agents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FAMILY MARKET FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE first floor and basement, 30x75, on the north-east corner of Broadway and 32d-st., known as the "Perrin Market," under a lease, at a very low rent, for two years from 1st May, 1860. The premises are perfectly fitted up, having marble top stalls, marble top meat and fish stands, oyster-box, refrigerator, vegetable-baskets, patent ice-house, wooden awnings, office-desk, &c. Also, horse, harness, wagon, carts, sleigh, &c., together with the book-accounts and good-will of the business, being the entire co-partnership interest which is offered for sale to responsible parties, at a low price and on favorable terms. The list of customers and book-accounts is unsurpassed for wealth and respectability. They can be seen at No. 25 East 32d-st. For price and terms apply to J. H., Box No. 123 Post-office.

A CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—THE PROPRIEtors of a good Hardware Store well located in Illinois, wishing to retire from the business, will sell their stock in trade, together with the good will of the concern. To any who wish to avail themselves of a good business already established (12 years) this is a rare opportunity. None need apply who cannot pay $5,000 down. For further particulars, address J. H. M., Post Office Box No. 179, till Sept. 1st.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—AN ALE AND PORter brewery. Capacity 100 barrels per day; doing a fine business. For sale cheap on account of bad health of the owner. Address "B.," Box 2,506 City Post-office.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 306 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 8 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published, "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal.* His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation on Francais.

ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

A NEW DISCOVERY!!

For the retention and radical cure of HERNIA or RUPTURE, &c., "WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and SUPPORTER," a GREAT IMPROVEMENT—CHEAP, LIGHT and PERFECTLY SURE TO HOLD. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle, applied at No. 25 Bond-st., New-York. Descriptive pamphlets gratis. LADIES' DEPARTMENT attended by a lady.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH?"
A LADIES' FRIEND!

Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases, and removes obstructions by medical and surgical treatment. Hours, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His Imperial medicine $1. Address Box No. 3,772, Post-office, New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row, Agents for New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, OWING TO THE EXtension of Chambers-st., has removed from his old office, at No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the fullest confidence on all diseases of a private character. Thirty years in his present specialty enables him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and seminal weakness treated after the most approved method. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London. To avoid mistakes, observe well the name and number. No charge unless perfectly cured. Hours, 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mode of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,029 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by HACK & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York; for sale by HALLHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence, and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of A cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 376 Grand-st., N. Y., and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber or rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver and tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.

VINCENT W. RATE, Dentist.
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 44 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE, TOUCHING AT ST. JOHNS, N. F.

Carrying the British Mail and Government Dispatches.

The Steamers comprising this Line have been approved by the Admiralty, and are the

NEW IRON SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS

CONNAUGHT	4,400 tons burthen.
LEINSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
MUNSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
ULSTER	4,400 tons burthen.
PARANA	4,400 tons burthen.

Rates of passage to any part of Ireland, on a Railway, and to the principal cities of England and Scotland:

First Class, $100, $90, and $75, according to stateroom accommodations. Third Class, $30, including cooked provisions.

And to St. Johns, N. F.: First Class, $35. Third Class, $20.

Children under 12 years half price; under one year free. Third Class passengers are required to furnish beds and tins.

Persons taking passage from New-York for the steamers sailing from Boston, will receive free passage from New-York to Boston.

The steamers of this Company have been constructed with the greatest care as regards safety and comfort, combined with model and propelling power, and are built with water-tight compartments. They are confidently expected to surpass, in speed and rough weather qualities, any vessels ever built, and are replete with elegancies and conveniences.

An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain return tickets at low rates.

For freight or passage, apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
Nos. 54 and 56 South-st.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN,
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE. KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
PALESTINE, Capt. T. SMALL.
MELITA, Capt. LANGLANDS.

And other magnificent and powerful steamers.

Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.
JURA	Thursday, 13th Sept.
MELITA	Thursday, 27th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.

Persons wishing to send for their friends, can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.

For steerage passage, apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOTT,
No. 153 Broadway.

For freight and cabin passage, apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
On SATURDAY, Sept. 15th,
The United States Mail Steamship
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will sail from pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 15th, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, enclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail Oct. 13th.

DAILY LINE FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA VIA SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,

From Pier No. 14 North River.

At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.

Steamers BOSTON, DELAWARE and KENNEBEC.

Goods forwarded South and West free of Commission.

THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LESTRADE,

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$120	Second Cabin	$60
Third Cabin, to Havre	35	To Southampton	30

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

The steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

STEAMER OF OCTOBER 6.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail steamship
ADRIATIC,
Joseph J. Comstock, Commander, will sail from the foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, October 6, with mails, passengers, and specie, for the above ports.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

J. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$120
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
BROUGHTON, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on LIVERPOOL.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application. If by letter inclose a postage stamp.

TAPPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort, to land passengers.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10.

Excursion tickets to Norfolk and back, $13; to Petersburg or Richmond, $15.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 30, at 4 P. M.

Passage to Savannah, with accommodations unequaled, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $29 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.
The R. R. CUYLER succeeds on Saturday, Sept. 1.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODRUFF, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANDEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHERT,
No. 83 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. [illegible], Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, next, 29th inst.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The AFRICA will sail 12th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 129 BROADWAY.—Passports issued. J. B. JONES. Adopted citizens must produce [illegible].

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.

FOR MANHASSET, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zerega's Dock.)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James-slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

LEAVE FLUSHING.

Flushing,	7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean,	9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean	3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing,	5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.

RETURNING, LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM PIERCE'S MARKET.

Flushing,	9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean,	1:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean,	6:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing,	6:45, stopping at College Point.

Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PT. WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN, AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tues.,	Aug. 21,	7 A. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 21,	11 A. M.
Wed.	Aug. 22,	7 A. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 22,	11 A. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	8 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 23,	12 M.
Friday,	Aug. 24,	9 A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 24,	3 P. M.
Sat.,	Aug. 25,	9½ A. M.	Sat.,	Aug. 25,	9½ A. M.
Sat.,	Aug. 25,	2½ P. M.	Sund.,	Aug. 26,	3½ P. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	Red Bank only, 7½ A. M.	Mond.,	Aug. 27,	7 A. M.
Mond.,	Aug. 27,	12 M.	Mond.,	Aug. 27,	4 P. M.
Tues.,	Aug. 28,	12½ P. M.	Tues.,	Aug. 28,	4½ P. M.
Wed.,	Aug. 29,	1 P. M.	Wed.,	Aug. 29,	5 P. M.
Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	7 A. M.	Thurs.,	Aug. 30,	2½ P. M.
Friday,	Aug. 31,	7½ A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 31,	3 P. M.
Sat.,	Sept. 1,	3½ P. M.			

Fare 25 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, MILTON AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat ALIDA will leave Jay-st. Pier daily at 8:30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st.,) arriving at Poughkeepsie at 1 P. M., leaving Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M., returning to the City at 6:30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare 75 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, every day, at 12 o'clock noon, running in

THE PRINCE IN MONTREAL.

MAGNIFICENT BALL ON MONDAY NIGHT.

The Prince Dances Twenty-One Times and Goes Home at Four in the Morning.

Full Details of Proceedings Incident to the Opening of the Crystal Palace and the Inauguration of the Victoria Bridge.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Aug. 28.

The ball last night far exceeded the other festivities. It came off in a splendid building specially erected by private enterprize within eight weeks. It is circular, of three hundred feet diameter, and lighted by two thousand gas lamps, arranged in concentric circles round the orchestra in the centre, with galleries all round, under which are placed refreshment and dressing-rooms.

The decorations were simple but effective. The arrangements were excellent, the music good, and the supper tables well supplied with fountains of champagne and claret, also with jets of Eau de Cologne, lavender, &c.

The scene from the galleries was magnificent; six thousand persons were present, including the Prince, the Governor-General, Earl MULGRAVE, Lord LYONS, Duke of NEWCASTLE, Earl ST. GERMAIN, Sir FENWICK WILLIAMS, Admiral MILNE, Gen. BRUCE, Marquis and Marchioness CHANDOS, Lady FRANKLIN, and a number of military and naval officers.

The Prince arrived at 10 o'clock, and opened the ball with Mrs. JOHN YOUNG. At 1 o'clock the Prince went to supper. He danced every dance but one—21 dances—and left about 4 o'clock.

To-day the Prince and suite left by a train for Dickinson's Landing, C. W., returning by boat, running all the rapids, in time to attend the musical festival this evening.

THE MONTREAL RECEPTION.

Full Details—The Crystal Palace and the Victoria Bridge—The Grand Trunk Entertainment—Indian Games, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTREAL HOUSE, MONTREAL, Monday, Aug. 27.

Following in the royal train, we are back again at Montreal—back again in a rain storm, and back again in a crowded and jammed hotel, whose proprietors ought to be making money, if we may judge by the numbers of people who stay with them, and the quantities of money received by them. However, we are, comparatively, very comfortable, for while hundreds of guests are sleeping four, six and eight in a single room, our good friend COLEMAN has kindly put us into one which has no other occupant, and which, though to be sure, *rather* near the stars, is one of the quietest and best furnished in all his famous caravansary.

Our trip from Quebec was particularly funny and full of incidents, and as it is connected with one of the most important moves of His Royal Highness, we will somewhat at length detail it. First of all, however, I must allude briefly to the Prince's departure from Quebec, and the scene at the Palace immediately thereafter. At an early hour on Thursday morning, the Prince and all his suite arose and breakfasted in solemn state in the large hall at the Palace. During the breakfast an informal returning of thanks was made to the various members of the *corps* who had so well acquitted themselves, and the novel and very arduous work of providing for the accommodation of the Prince and the distinguished gentlemen who were with him, all of whom are accustomed to the best of everything, and the same served in a somewhat different style than they would be apt to find at a Canadian hotel. At 9 o'clock the signal gun was fired, which announced that the *Kingston*, the *Quebec* and the *Advance* were ready for the transportation of His Royal Highness, his suite, the Members of Parliament, and other distinguished individuals. It was well known, by proclamation throughout the city, that the Prince would take his departure during the forenoon, and, consequently, the streets were thronged with people who desired to take a farewell look at the illustrious stranger. The piers and wharves, the docks and squares were thronged with people, and the streets were lined with them, while the housetops near and around the point of embarkation were fairly black with spectators. The Seventeenth Regiment, the Huzzars, the Artillery and the Volunteers turned out in full force to escort the Prince to his boat, while the vast unmarshaled host which followed them could be numbered by no mortal man, or formed into procession by the ablest marshal in the world.

Having bade a kind farewell to those of his attendants and aids who were to follow him no further, the Prince took a seat in the Governor-General's carriage, and drove away amidst the shouts and huzzas of the countless thousands who had assembled to do him honor. While on his way to the wharf, his progress was for a few moments delayed by some impediment, and the occasion was eagerly seized by the multitude to stare at, gape at, look at and cheer at the Prince, who, though evidently feeling somewhat annoyed at the utter want of good breeding displayed, took off his *chapeau* and bowed again and again, very cleverly and with dignity. As he entered the boat he was saluted by every gun in the batteries on shore and in Her Majesty's vessels-of-war which were at anchor in the stream. The day was, for a wonder, a fair one, the sun shone brightly, and everything in nature conspired to render the occasion pleasant and agreeable. The gun fired, the whistle blew, and off went the *Kingston* with her precious freight down the harbor, the Prince standing on the quarter-deck hat in hand, evidently deeply affected by the remarkable sight which presented itself to him. I speak what I know to be the fact, when I say that the Prince has been really delighted by his visit and the great attention shown him while at Quebec, and has expressed himself in the liveliest terms of gratitude concerning all who have so kindly and continuously striven to render his stay pleasant and agreeable.

After the *Kingston* had gone we went to the Parliament Buildings, and there saw a most remarkable sight, which we will call

THE SCENE AT THE PALACE.

It seems that all but those having State or other business at the Palace, or those who were connected with certain newspapers, were kept away from the building and on no pretext whatever allowed to enter prior to the departure of the Prince. After he had gone, however, a few hundreds were admitted, who roamed through the deserted banquet chambers, traversed the long, silent halls, examined every nook and cupboard, and penetrated into the vacated apartments of the Prince himself. Actually I blush to record what transpired in these rooms. Men, women and children seemed possessed by some insane desire of making asses and flunkies of themselves. They tried the bed and all the chairs, they drummed on the piano and tasted the wine, they pocketed wine-glasses and smashed tumblers, they cut off the tassels from the curtains and stole a sheet of music from the stand, they carried off some water left in a basin and cut up a copy of Tuesday's TIMES into a thousand pieces, each being anxious to preserve something that His Royal Highness had owned, used, or had about him. This disgraceful scene continued for over an hour, when the housekeeper, who could stand it no longer, ordered every soul of them out of the house.

DEPARTURE, AND ARRIVAL AT MONTREAL.

At 7 o'clock the *Advance* fired a gun to let us know that her hour of departure was at hand, so we drove hastily to her and entered her spacious cabin, which the kind thoughtfulness of Mr. ROSE has assigned for the exclusive use of the Press. There were representatives from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and the Canadas, about fifteen in all, who fraternised in the most delightful manner, and who, coming together for the first time under these rather peculiar circumstances, were determined to make the best of everything and enjoy themselves as best they might. The wind blew and the rain fell and a jolly wet time did the people who were on deck have of it, while we, taken care of by the hospitable MARTIN, had every creature comfort that the ingenuity of man could devise or the power of money command. We gave toasts, made addresses, sang songs and told stories till daybreak next morning, when we turned in and slept like tops till noon. We had passed the Prince on the way and made quick time to the city, in order that we might give notice of his coming and of the postponement of his formal landing on account of the inclemency of the weather. We found a vast multitude of people on the wharves, waiting to see and welcome the Prince, who were vastly disappointed when they heard that he would not land until to-day. Still another fiat had gone forth, and as there was no help for it they gradually dispersed, while we joined a crowd in hunting for quarters. Such a time as I had to find hotel accommodations I never hope to go through again. We first went to the St. Lawrence, where we were told they were full and running over, but that I had better go in and dine, after which they might send me to some outside family. I complied with their polite request, went into the spacious hall, sat down at a long table, covered with a horribly dirty cloth, sent for some soup, and remained quietly in my seat till a Celtic gentleman with a dirty napkin about his loins emptied the entire contents of a soup bowl upon my black coat, when conceiving that I had received all the attention necessary from that style of help, I rose, walked out, ordered up my luggage and wandered out in search of another place of rest. This I found at the Montreal House, where mine host COLEMAN, though full as full can be, has kindly given me a first-rate room and all the fixings.

The Prince was to land on Saturday at 9½ o'clock in the morning. Of course he didn't do it, but that's nothing to the point, he was to do it. So in company with 50,000 others I went towards the Bonsecours Market, at whose wharf he was to make his appearance. Dense crowds of people with Mackintoshes, overshoes and umbrellas blocked up the way, squads of policemen ferociously yelled to our driver to go here or there, dragoons, officers, volunteers, firemen, sailors and all kinds of people swayed in masses up one street and down another, while the square in front of the Market was packed with human beings, like sardines in a box. Finding it was impossible for us to to make any headway beyond a certain point with a carriage, we got out and fought in the mud with the rest of the people for place and position. Perseverance and sweet oil will accomplish a great deal, says an old proverb, but not having any sweet oil about us, we tried our elbow grease, which answered every purpose until we reached the last line of policemen, the sergeant of whom would'nt let us in for love or money; the result was that on a favorable occasion when the sergeant was tackling a more unlucky chap, we made a bold push, and getting a fair start ran like a lamplighter till we met Mr. ROSE who shielded us from arrest and probably kept us from the station-house.

Once on the pier we found ourselves amongst a distinguished, though motley group. The most startling creature there was RODIER, the Mayor. No words can do justice to his appearance; he was simply immense. Truly he was a "big thing" arrayed in purple and fine linen. The Mayor is about the height of HORACE GREELEY, but without the graceful figure of that eminent political philanthropist. His wig is very black, as is also his dyed moustache: while his face and hands are very, very red. The Mayor wore a large black chapeau, a scarlet gown, trimmed with martin fur, lined with white satin, and fastened by gold clasps; while lilac-colored gloves and a steel sword concluded his attire.

Besides the Mayor, there were groups of military and naval officers, civic and State dignitaries without number, as well as several Americans. Amongst the latter we noticed Long JOHN WENTWORTH, Gov. GODWIN, Mayor KNIGHT, of Providence, and several gentlemen in private life. Full descriptions of the arch under which His Royal Highness was to stand have been sent to you, and we will proceed at once to the ceremonies immediately connected with his reception.

On the pier, as before mentioned, came all these dignitaries and officials, as well as members of the Press, a company of volunteers and the carriages of the Prince and his suite. In the square behind, on the immense market, on the decks of all the steamboats and the roofs of the neighboring and distant houses, were crowds of people, who, by their numbers, made the whole space to be black and dark. Just beyond the Pavilion, a little way from the shore, were the *Styx*, the *Valorous* and the *Flying Fish*, with their flags flying to the breeze and their yardarms manned with British tars, while the vast area of water was dotted here and there by craft of all sizes and kinds, from the clean cut steamboat to the common tug, and from the man-of-war's jolly boat to the dug-out of the fisherman. At one side of the pavilion was erected a large platform, on which was a throne, and from this was a wide strip of red flannel extending to the foot of the steps which led from the pier to the water. A gun from the *Styx* announced that the

PRINCE WAS COMING,

and sure enough, just before us was the steamer with her precious freight of Prince, Duke, Earl, Lord, General, Admiral, and no end of Colonels and Captains. Close by the wharf came the *Kingston*, but owing to the large steps which reached from the pier to the water she could not be moored against the dock. Here an awkward delay ensued. It was necessary to send for axes and men to use them, and to cut away the steps, during which we passed the time by looking at the group upon the deck. The Prince, in his Colonel's uniform, was supported by Gen. WILLIAMS on his left, and by the Duke of Newcastle, Lords LYONS and MULGRAVE and Sir EDMUND HEAD, with their suites, besides the usual attendants. The Prince was much amazed, as indeed was everybody else, at the unaccustomed workmanship of the councillors in white kids, who were attempting to cut away the steps, and who finally resigned to less distinguished but more practiced hands the unforeseen duty. The steps being removed and the boat moored at the end of the pier, it was found that the gang plank on which the party must cross to the dock, rested on the bare ground, and that the red flannel would not be honored by the courtly tread of his Royal Highness. This would never do, so three zealous policemen and four officious supernumeraries rip up the cloth and turn it towards the plank. In their hurry and excitement the cloth was torn into shreds, and when finally it was laid, it presented a ragged and tumbled appearance, more suited for the sack of an old clo'man than for a Royal pathway. As the Prince stepped from the plank, his standard, which had been flying from the mast-head of the *Kingston*, was lowered and immediately reappeared unfurled from the flagstaff of the Pavilion. The men on the yards of the ships-of-war started the cheering, which was taken up by the fifty thousand people near at hand, and echoed back by countless thousands from the houses, churches, and markets of the city. The batteries opened and thundered out their homage to the Prince, while the bells sweetly chimed "God Save the Queen."

Now my pen fails me: what shall I say concerning the theatrical performance of His Honor the Mayor? Was it "immense"—I have said that before. I can't find an adjective, or a combination of adjectives, which would in the most remote degree convey to you a correct idea of that very strange creature and his very strange doings, but as near as I can, I will detail his performances as well as those of the others who participated in

THE RECEPTION

Which was given the Prince by the City of Montreal. Remember how he was dressed, and then imagine him, with mincing step and swinging trail, hat in hand, diddling before the Prince, and backing his way up to the dais, where His Royal Highness was to stand. Reaching the steps, he outstretched his arm stiffly, waved it dignifiedly, and pompously signified to the Prince to follow, while he led the way, going to the very chair itself; after which he diddled down the steps, put on his specs, pulled down his ruffles, threw open his scarlet robe to display the satin lining, kicked his sword from between his legs, hemmed, hawed, and cleaned his throat preparatory to reading the municipal address. The address was like all others that have been presented, felicitating the Prince upon his safe arrival, tendering the freedom of the city, and congratulating the citizens generally upon the great condescension of the Queen, who had expressed her confidence in the Canadians by thus trusting her eldest son to their care. An immense velvet bound tube contained the papers, on one of which was written the address in English, and the other in French. At every allusion to the Queen or His Royal Highness, the Mayor bowed very low, his wig touching the upper step and the end of his sword pointing upward towards the sky, while his official insignia, which was swung from his neck by a golden chain, jingled and rang against the toes of his boots. Handing the roll to the Prince, the Mayor consequentially folded his arms, and listened, with an occasional profound obeisance to the gracious responses of the Prince, after which, in the most uproarious and tremendous style, stamped his foot upon the steps, waved his hat in the air, flourished his red gown behind him, and shouted at the top of his shaky voice: "Now then, hip, hip, hip—one, two, three cheers for our noble Prince"—to which we all said amen, by giving utterance to three rousing, rip-roaring shouts, which brought tears to the eyes of all around, and made his Royal Highness stand (metaphorically) on his august head for very joy; after which the Prince, followed by his suite, entered the Governor-General's carriage, while the other dignitaries, big and little, followed in the rear; the procession was formed, and they all started off in the rain. Resuming our seat in the carriage, we cut across the city, halting in front of the St. Lawrence Hall, from which position we had a full view of

THE PROCESSION AND ITS PECULIARITIES.

If I may judge from those which I have seen, I should say that Canadians are not *au fait* in the getting up of street demonstrations or municipal processions. The one in Quebec was a perfect farce and an entire failure, and this one was not much better. First came twenty-seven chaps dressed in the costume of some unknown Indian tribe—the sight of whom would have startled one of the old original Aborigines from his accustomed propriety, and made him laugh with derision. Some of them walked like inebriated Celts others looked like beer-filled Englishmen, while others appeared like soiled blackamoors, whose mothers couldn't have known that they were out or they would be called home to wash their faces. I presume they were a few quarter-breeds, whose numbers were enlarged by the addition of a few poor devils, who were willing for the occasion and a consideration to make believe and be dressed up in feathers and skins.

The Volunteer Rifle corps, commanded by Lieut.-Col. WILEY, made a very creditable show, though in comparison with the volunteers which we are in the habit of seeing, they are vastly inferior. Two hundred of them with slung rifles acted as a guard of honor to the Prince, marching before, behind, and on each side of the carriage. When

THE PRINCE APPEARED,

The vast crowds of people on the sidewalks, in the windows, on the fences, and at every available point of observation, cheered and hurrahed most enthusiastically, waving handkerchiefs and flags, and showering bouquets and loose flowers upon his carriage. The rush of people past the St. Lawrence, as the carriage went by, was tremendous. There were just such crowds as are seen at a New-York noonday fire, or at a parade of our glorious Seventh, when the day is fine and business slack. After the Prince's suite had passed, the uninteresting, but important, branches of the procession, composed of bishops, lords, barristers, and what not, came trundling along, of whose appearance I will spare you the account.

While the procession moved slowly through the handsomely-decorated streets, passing under the magnificent arches heretofore described, and accompanied by tens of thousands of shouting, cheering, delighted spectators, I drove across the city, and made my way to

THE CRYSTAL PALACE,

which was formally to be opened by His Royal Highness, at the request of the people of Canada. The scene inside of the building was a very different one presented by the mass of swearing, pushing people outside, who, not having tickets, were unable to get within the doors, which so soon were to shut in the heir-apparent to the British throne. I have previously told you about the interior of the building, and it will be remembered that there is a vast area in front of the dais erected for the use of the Prince, at the left-hand side of the grand entrance. This area was filled with benches, each bench being separated into numbered seats, to which no person was admitted who did not have a ticket showing exactly where and in what seat he belonged. The effect of this arrangement was to keep out from the building any crowd or rush of people, and to make the scene a more quiet and solemn affair than it could otherwise be. The benches, with the exception of the front one, were filled with the beauty and fashion of Montreal and the surrounding country, while here and there, like planets in the sky, were the fair daughters of the States, whose bright eyes lent brilliancy to the scene, and whose gay attire relieved the monotony of the darker hued attire of their Canadian sisters. The Press were assigned capital seats overlooking the whole affair, and the kind and thoughtful courtesy of friend CHAMBERLAIN, of the *Gazette*, granted to us the belt of facilities and the most convenient of situations. From our place we noticed the clergy in their robes, the ladies in their peculiarly neat and attractive dress, and the gentlemen arrayed, every mother's son of them, in full costume, terminating invariably in lilac kids and fancy patent leather Wellingtons. In a rear gallery was a choir, composed of Montreal's fairest damsels and stoutest men, whose harmonious voices were to welcome His Royal Highness, and sing peans in his praise. While we were sitting and waiting for his arrival, we heard the trumpet announcing the coming of the Prince and his followers, whereupon every man, woman, and child, pricked up their ears and opened their eyes, while the quiet of the room was such that a pin, dropped from the gallery by CHARLEY CHASE, of the *Boston Advertiser*, was distinctly heard by the door-keeper, fifty feet off. Presently the doors were flung wide open, and the Prince, who at first entered his private room, appeared in the side aisle, and while all present rose upon their feet, he passed with bowed head and modest demeanor to his position in the center of the room.

After his suite and the usual notable array had assumed their positions, the Governor-General stepped from the lower part of the dais, and walking immediately in front of the Prince, read to him a brief address, praying that His Royal Highness would be pleased to open the Exhibition, and by his condescension encourage the people of Canada to make still further progress in the arts, manufactures and agriculture. To this the Prince replied, fixing his eye full upon the Governor, that he was highly pleased to comply with their request, and assuring the people that he should ever regard with great interest the proceedings, not only of this particular society, but of all societies whose aim and object were the advancement of any thing which would benefit mankind and hasten their complete civilization. The Bishop, who was dressed in full canonicals and a very tight pair of lilac colored kids, delivered a long, but earnest prayer, imploring the Divine blessing upon the youthful Prince, and the work he had so kindly begun. This part of the programme being finished, the Prince left the dais, and followed by his suite, was shown through the entire building. Following close upon his heels was the inevitable Mayor, who had not been assigned an official position in the proceedings, but who had taken his seat in the very front of the assemblage, and who had forced his way past ladies, troops and all, until he had approached within a few feet of the Prince. There he was stopped by one of the attendants, who forced him to keep in the background, but who could not force him to keep his head still, or his gown from flaunting, or his sword from jingling, or his arrogant pomposity from displaying itself most ostentatiously. When the Prince passed the reporters, who are seated in the picture gallery, he courteously bowed and slightly waved his chapeau, forming a great contrast to the conduct of the Mayor, who said in reply to a *Vive le Maire*, "Ah, gentlemen, gentlemen, excuse me, oh isn't it nice? Ah, are we not enjoying ourselves?" while with a bob and shrug and a swing of his scarlet robe he trotted quickly by, hastily rejoining and steadily boring the Prince's more immediate attendants with his explanations and exclamation points.

But I must hasten on. After the grand Hallelujah Chorus had been very well sung, and His Royal Highness had expressed his pleasure concerning the exhibition, his carriage being in readiness, he departed, followed by everybody, but preceded by the Reporters, who, in divers vehicles, managed to elude the vigilant police, to pass the royal guards and to get far ahead of the carriage which contained the Prince and his suite. Passing unnoticed, we will proceed at once to describe the inauguration of

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE,

for which purpose, more than any other, the Prince came over from the mother country. The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway deserve every credit for the magnificent and entirely successful manner in which they arranged and managed everything connected with this great event. Tickets were issued to all proper parties, cars were provided for their transportation to the bridge, seats were arranged for them at the scene of interest, and in every possible way the managers evinced a knowledge of the way, and a willingness to please their guests, and those who desired to partake in the festivities of the occasion.

As the Prince drove along the route he passed

THE BOSTON FUSILIERS,

who were drawn up in a line, and who saluted him, while the Germania Band played "God Save the Queen." The Prince was so much gratified at the salute and so pleased with the music, that after he had taken his seat in the car, he sent his aid, requesting that the staff, accompanied by the band, might be presented to him. Capt. STONE of course complied with the request, and as he entered the car, followed by the standard-bearer with the stars and stripes, the Prince, with uncovered head and drawn sword, saluted the flag, while the Germanians played "Hail Columbia." After this, the Captain was presented to the Prince and performed the somewhat unusual but entirely proper ceremony of shaking hands with His Royal Highness. Prior to the presentation of this staff, the Princes' band played God save the Queen, the Germanians Hail Columbia, and the interview being ended, the favored ones retired pleased with the Prince and their reception, while he was highly gratified at their cordiality, and delighted with the skill of their band.

When all were prepared for the start the cars pushed on, bringing us speedily to the terminus of the bridge, about which so much has been said and written, and which needs no further description from my hands. Ascending the steps erected to the abutments for this purpose, we passed through a long row of seats, which had been prepared for spectators, until we reached the principal point, where stood the immense stone, the laying of which was to formally complete the work, and

INAUGURATE THE BRIDGE.

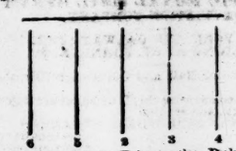
There we had a fine view of everything. Far off in the distance, stretching thence from the point on which we stood, was the shining roof of the bridge, while on the other side, a long, long way were the rows of seats to which we have alluded—all filled with spectators and crowded by sight seers.

The firing of cannon announced the arrival of the Prince, who, with his suite, walked up the steps to dias, and bowed modestly to the immense crowd, who cheered him most lustily. He had been there but a few minutes, when JOSHUA HODGES, who built the bridge, handed him a silver trowel, most elaborately carved and appropriately inscribed, and requested him to proceed with the inauguration. With a quizzical look, the Prince filled his trowel with mortar from a box near by, and spread the same very carefully and consciously all along the bed, and then, with interested gaze, watched the lowering of the immense stone. This being done, he took from the hand of an attendant a wooden mallet, which looked for all the world like a better stamp, and rapped very gently three distinct raps upon the granite block, and the ceremony was over. There was no speaking, no knighting, no instantaneous firing of cannon, no display of any kind, and it seemed to me that this ceremony, which formally concluded one of the finest monuments of mechanical science and engineering skill that can be found in the world, was far from being as imposing or as solemn as it might and ought to have been. Willing and anxious as I am to give ALBERT EDWARD all due credit, I cannot refrain to say, that considering the magnitude of the occasion, the proceedings were entirely too brief, too unimpressive, and very, very far from being what the importance of the enterprise deserved.

Prolonged and hearty cheers greeted the Prince as he returned to his car, which, with himself and suite, was drawn through the tunnel, that he might have the pleasure of driving the last nail. Arrived at a certain point, a nail was handed him, which he inserted in a gimlet hole and hammered upon it until its head was lost sight of, when he returned to the depot, followed by all the members of Parliament and the invited guests who were to partake of the further hospitality of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. I have been in crowds on several occasions, I have been pushed, jammed, squeezed, tumbled, mussed and embraced very tightly more than once, but of all scenes in that line I never saw the equal of the one at the

LUNCH HALL DOOR

on Saturday afternoon. Each guest had two tickets, both beautifully engraved and lettered in gilt, which invited him to be present at the lunch given in honor of His Royal Highness. Each ticket had to be shown to, looked at, scrutinized, examined and read by four men at the different doors. Take my own case. Preceded by two hundred men, followed and surrounded by five hundred more, I approached an entrance three feet in width. Having by dint of hard labor and a fixedness of purpose which would put the "single eye" of Mayor WOOD to shame, managed to reach said entrance, I was frantically seized by one man whom I took to be a detective policeman, roughly pushed by another who demanded my ticket, precipitately tumbled over to another, who read gratefully the other ticket, and then permitted to struggle, squirm, and finally be carried off from my feet, by the scallawags who, in hot haste, were hunting for lunch. The same scene, intensely aggravated, was gone through at another entrance, which was but two feet wide. There I resigned myself to my fate, but my tormentors would not allow me to be resigned; they seized the lappels of my coat, ordered off my hat, examined my "court shirst," to see if I was *en regle*, and then grabbing one of my pretty gold tickets, thrust me headlong into an ante-room, where I found that in the *melée* my pocket had been picked, my hat smashed, the collar—not to say tails—of my coat torn, my shirt-bosom tumbled, and my equanimity entirely gone. Suddenly remembering that I was of Yankee descent, I gave utterance to a fearful oath, saying in tones of thunder, "Darn the lunch!" and was immediately relieved. The tables in the room were arranged lengthwise, with the exception of one, which was elevated above the rest, and ran crosswise, There were six tables in all, arranged and occupied as follows:



At No. 1 was seated the Prince, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir EDMUND HEAD, and the other officials, as well as the funniest of all funny people—our ancient friend the Mayor. No. 2 was occupied by the members of the Press, who, you see, had a very desirable position. Nos. 3 and 5 were occupied by the Councillors and Members of Parliament, while Nos. 4 and 6 accommodated the other guests. The room was handsomely decorated, and the viands were all that the most fastidious palate could desire, while the music from the band was grand. After a reasonable length of time had been given to the discussion of the goodies, the Governor-General, who is a fine specimen of a "real old English gentleman," rose, glass in hand, and gave the first regular toast—

THE QUEEN,

"God bless her." It would have done your heart good, and it would have made the tears of gratitude spring quickly to VICTORIA'S eyes, could you and she have witnessed the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which her honored name drew forth. Every one in the room filled his glass to the brim, and when the old Governor said "Hip, hip, hip!" every one of us gave one, two, three, loud and hearty cheers, in honor of the toast, while the band in the gallery played "God Save the Queen." The second toast was also proposed by the Governor. He gave

THE PRINCE-CONSORT:

"Long may he live." To this there was also a good English response, but I could not fail to note the entire absence of *heartiness* which seemed the essential element in the enthusiasm above referred to.

After a little, Sir EDMUND HEAD again rose, and gave the health of

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE.

The Prince remained seated, but not so the rest of us. We didn't jump up to the ceiling, or fly about the room, or drink a gallon of champagne, or turn somersets, or throw our hats in the air, as they do in Rhode Island, but declare I believe we did everything else which could indicate our desire to make the reception of this toast an exception to the general way of performing that duty. We drank it heartily, we cheered it lustily, we "tigahed" it scientifically, we not only did it, but did it again, and "kept a doin' of it" until the Prince had bowed his back bone sore and was obliged to rest, when of course we rested also. His Royal Highness received what he deserved, a real home welcome. We were all glad to see him, all felt a pleasure in testifying our respect and esteem, and all were glad that when he was so met he had the manliness to own that it gratified him, and was not ashamed to let the big tears that at such times are the true exponents of a loving heart, be seen trickling down his pleasant face.

Some time elapsed before the Prince could proceed with his part of the programme, but in about five minutes he arose, with a full glass in his right hand, and proceeded as follows:

THE PRINCE GIVES A TOAST.

"Gentlemen I propose" (here he was interrupted by cheers from those in the back part of the hall, who did not clearly understand what the Prince was doing, but who, afterwards, with all the rest, kept perfect silence,) "Gentlemen, I wish to propose the health of the Governor-General, success to Canada, and prosperity to the Grand Trunk Railwry. Hip, (with a slight waving of the glass,) hip, hip!"

The straight-forward and manly way in which he did the whole thing, surprised and delighted everyone and brought down the house, in cheers, huzzas and hearty bumpers. The pecularity noticeable in the Prince's pronunciation is the more remarkable from the fact that the Queen is noted for the extreme particularity which she gives the full sound to the letter "R," while the Prince never pronounces it distinctly, causing in such a sentence as the last clause of his toast, it to be an exceedingly well defined and peculiar style. In every other respect his pronunciation and enunciation are remarkably pure while his reading, both in English and French, can only be the happy result of a long course of practice and close attention to good models.

The band played *A la Claire Fontaine*, H. R. H. rose, bowed several times, and with his suite retired from the table. In company with Hon. JOHN ROSS, the President of the Railway, the Prince visited the several workshops and buildings connected with the depot, in which tour he was preceded and followed by almost ten thousand little boys with rag-tag pants, fly-trap hats and lobster-net shoes, who, with the Mayor at their head, formed a singularly effective, but not altogether agreeable, part of the royal *cortège*.

I have not time to allude to the illuminations. Really, they were very, very fine, and reflected great credit on the city and on the citizens who so generously prepared them. The Custom-house, the Post-office, the various arches, the Montreal Bank, the City Bank, the Insurance Buildings, the hotels, the public squares, the printing houses, the docks, the steamboats, the Royal Fleet, the new Victoria Bridge, the City Hall, the Cathedrals, and any number of stores and private dwellings, flashed forth in great brilliancy, with gas-lights, festoons of light, flowers, the Royal Arms, the Prince of Wales' cap and feathers, His Royal Highness in all sorts of shapes and attitudes, the Royal Family, NELSON, WELLINGTON, and I don't know what all, so that the city was as light as day, and the two great owls which hang in the room next to mine, and which usually keep me awake all night, supposing it was day time, went fast asleep, and kept so till daylight really came, when they found out their mistake. The Prince drove into town with the Duke of Newcastle, intending to walk through the principal streets, but being recognized, was compelled to return to his carriage, as the excited populace were determined to make asses of themselves, and to draw his carriage themselves in triumph through the city.

Yesterday the Prince went to the English Church in the morning, and the Scotch Church in the evening, attracting vast crowds of people thither who have never been before and may not go again. As he left the door of the church a little tract was thrust into his hand, entitled

HINTS TO SIGHT-SEEKERS,

and which, taking as a text the words, "What came ye hither to see?" following with another, "What further came ye out for to see?" goes on with an analogy between the Prince of Wales and the Prince of Peace—the Crown of England and the Crown of Glory summing up with the following advice to the ungodly:

"Hasten, sinner, to be wise.
Stay not for to-morrow's sun;
Lest thy lamp should cease to burn.
Ere salvation's work is done."

and contrasting the invitations extended by his Royal Highness with those tendered by the Saviour, it counsels all who would be well off to stop following after carrity kings and princes, and to remember that

"The world can never give
The bliss for which we sigh;
'Tis not the whole of life to live,
Nor all of death to die.

Beyond this vale of tears,
There is a life above,
Unmeasured by the flight of years,
And all that life is love."

All of which is good and true, and commends itself to the sound judgment of all, but when we speak of the propriety of its presentation to His Royal Highness in the very unceremonious and entirely unlooked for manner in which it was, we are forced to agree with the sudden action of a bostander, who, catching the intruder by the collar of his coat and the slack of his trousers, made him "walk Spanish" until he cried for mercy.

To-day has thus far been spent by his Royal Highness in looking at deputations of Indians, who have amused the Prince by their agility, their sharp-shooting, and their fleet running. It is now 2 o'clock, at which hour the Prince holds a levee, to which I must go, and, as the mail closes in half an hour, I can, of course, send no account of it in this.

Everybody is making up for the ball to-night. It will be a grand affair. Little PATTI says she'll dance every dance on the list if SUBAKOSCH don't make her go home, but he seems to think an hour's participation in the mazy dance will amply suffice. I shall be there, and though I really do not like to hurt any one's feelings, I shall be compelled, even at the risk of a fifth (and for that matter a fifth-rate) editorial from old Plum-Gut, or some of his prodigies, to tell just exactly what I see, what I hear and what I know, without informing him or them as to where I was, who told me, or how I happened to find it out.

HOWARD.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON AGAIN.—STEPHEN HICKS, of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, on board of which HICKS, the pirate, committed the crime for which he suffered, made complaint before Justice CORNWELL yesterday morning, that Thos. BUTTRY and JAMES MCMAHON had threatened to kill him on board the sloop. The accused were required to give bonds in the sum of $200 each to keep the peace.

NEW RAILROAD ROUTE.—The new railroad route of the Central Company, passing through Fifth-avenue to Greenwood Cemetery, and having a direct connection with the South, Wall-street and Fulton Ferries, went into operation yesterday, when six cars were placed on the route.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The six weeks' vacation of the Public Schools will terminate on Saturday of the present week. On Monday next the schools will be reopened, but at least one week will have elapsed before the scholars are all in their places.

CITY COURT.—No jury will be impanneled in this Court until the third Monday in September. Cases ready for trial without a jury will be heard during the second week of September.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING-MACHINE, AND YOUNG WOMEN AT SERVICE.—We regret to learn that there is a disposition, on the part of very many young women at service in this City and elsewhere, to look upon all labor-saving machines, and especially washing-machines, with distrust. So far as French's Conical Washing-Machine is concerned, we know that this is a very unwise policy, and positively wrong and injurious, both to the young women and their employers. This machine will lighten the labor, save the hands, and relieve many of the wearing and disagreeable features of hand-washing, but is not designed to, and will not, take the place of a single young woman at service, we feel confident. If young women would improve their condition, they would do well to avail themselves of all such aids for performing household work. We have tried this Washer, and it is already used in several of our institutions in charge of the Sisters, where it is highly spoken of.—*Metropolitan Record*.

GEN. WALKER'S CRUSADE.

The Affair at Truxillo—Proclamation of the Conqueror.

From the New-Orleans Crescent, Aug. 24.

The schooner *J. A. Taylor*, Capt. LOMBARD, ten days from Ruatan, arrived on Wednesday. She brings more particular intelligence of WALKER'S movements than we had previously obtained. The town of Truxillo was taken early on the morning of the 6th inst., WALKER having three men wounded and the Hondurians reporting a loss of fifteen killed—the number of wounded not stated. WALKER had, probably, not more than a hundred men opposed to four hundred Hondurians in their fort, but his force was better armed and braver men.

He took prisoners the Collector of the port and a lieutenant, but afterwards released them. He also took sixteen cannon—among them one twenty-four pounder and a brass twelve pounder which commands the Pass—one hundred and twenty-five stand of arms, eighteen hundred pounds of powder and a large quantity of munitions, including clothing, provisions, etc. Gen. WALKER feels confident of being able to hold Truxillo for the next four months against any force that can be brought against him. He is assisted by Gen. CABANAS, who is opposed to the present President, Gen. GUARDIOLA. The latter has applied to Gen. CABRERA, Dictator of Guatemala, for assistance, which has been refused.

A large number of the natives are joining Gen. WALKER'S standard.

The schooner *Clifton* was not seized by the authorities at Belize; but her hatches were forcibly broken open, and in consequence she was abandoned under protest of her commander, Capt. MCCORMICK. The *Clifton* had a regular clearance from this port, and her cargo was not contraband at Ruatan, the place of her destination. Several masters and merchants have frequently carried arms and ammunition from this port and Belize to Ruatan, under regular entry, after paying duties.

Below we give Gen. WALKER'S proclamation to the people of Honduras:

TO THE PEOPLE OF HONDURAS:

More than five years ago I, with others, was invited to the Republic of Nicaragua, and was promised certain rights and privileges on the condition of certain services rendered the State. We performed the services required of us; but the existing authorities of Honduras joined a combination to drive us from Central America.

In the course of events, the people of the Bay Islands find themselves in nearly the same position the Americans held in Nicaragua in November, 1855. The same policy which led GUARDIOLA to make war on us will induce him to drive the people of the Islands from Honduras, A knowledge of this fact has led certain residents on the Islands to call on the adopted citizens of Nicaragua for aid in the maintenance of the rights of persons and property.

But no sooner had a few adopted citizens of Nicaragua answered this call of the residents of the Islands, by repairing to Ruatan, than the acting authorities of Honduras, alarmed for their safety, put obstacles in the way of carrying out the treaty of the 28th of November, 1859. GUARDIOLA delays to receive the Islands, because of the presence of a few men he has injured; and thus, for party purposes, not only jeopards the territorial interests of Honduras, but thwarts, for the moment, a cardinal object of Central American policy.

The people of the Bay Islands can be engrafted on your Republic only by wise concessions properly made. The existing authorities of Honduras have, by their past acts, given proof that they would not make the requisite concessions. The same policy which GUARDIOLA pursued towards the naturalized Nicaraguans prevents him from pursuing the only course by which Honduras can expect to hold the Islands.

It becomes, therefore, a common object with the naturalized Nicaraguans, and with the people of the Bay Islands, to place in the Government of Honduras those who will yield the rights lawfully required in the two States. Thus the Nicaraguans will secure a return to their adopted country, and the Bay Islanders will obtain full guarantees from the sovereignty under which they are to be placed by the treaty of the 28th November, 1859.

To obtain, however, the object at which we aim, we do not make war against the people of Honduras, but only against a Government which stands in the way of the interests, not only of Honduras, but of all Central America. The people of Honduras may therefore rely on all the protection they may require for their rights, both of person and property.

TRUXILLO, Aug. 7, 1860. WM. WALKER.

Walker's Position in Honduras.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

There are complications in the politics of Honduras, as well as in the politics of other Central American States. Of course we cannot attempt to unravel those complications; nor is it necessary to do so. It is enough to state that the party now in power is headed by Gen. GUARDIOLA, the actual President, and that the party out of power is headed by Gen. CABANAS. The party out of power takes the usual means employed in Central America—a *pronunciamiento*, an appeal to arms, and a call for help wherever it can be found. In this contest the Bay Islands play an important part. Some time since a